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Horticultural Products Review

UPDATE:	General Developments.....	Page 2
	Citrus and Products.....	Page 2
	Fresh Non-Citrus.....	Page 5
	Dried Fruit and Treenuts.....	Page 5
	Other Processed Fruits.....	Page 6
	Vegetables.....	Page 7
	Nursery Products.....	Page 8
	Wine, Beer, and Hops.....	Page 9
FEATURES:	World Canned Mushroom Trade.....	Page 11
	Almond Situation and Outlook.....	Page 18
STATISTICS:	Almond & Filbert Production, Supply & Distribution....	Page 22
	U.S. Almond Exports.....	Page 23
	Exchange Rates.....	Page 25
	U.S. Exports of Horticultural Products.....	Page 26
	U.S. Imports of Horticultural Products.....	Page 30

EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada*) in July reached \$233 million, almost 13 percent above July a year earlier. The improved sales results largely are attributed to increased shipments of fresh fruit, fruit juice, and processed vegetable products. Grapefruit movement in July continued its record setting pace spurred by larger sales to Japan while exports of fresh sweet cherries--to Japan and the United Kingdom--also were up markedly. Export sales of citrus juice surged in July in response to tighter global supplies of both orange and grapefruit juice. Israel, the world's second leading exporter of grapefruit juice following the United States, was a significant purchaser of U.S. product in order to meet its export commitments which had been threatened by this season's drop in production. Grapefruit juice shipments in July to Western Europe and Korea and orange juice movement to Europe, Israel, and Japan increased sharply over year earlier levels. Sales of grape juice to Japan rose significantly. Heavy shipments of canned and frozen corn in July to Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong reflect attempts to garner supplies in the face of the U.S. drought.

(* Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

UPDATE

General Developments

--The Horticultural Products Review will now include a monthly table on currency exchange rates in major export markets. This information will be in our statistical section every month and is on page 25 of this issue.

--Horticultural exports to Mexico for the first half of 1988 are at the highest level since the same time period in 1981. Exports are just shy of \$25 million. Export value for 1988 over 1987 is up for canned fruit cocktail, 680 percent; wine and beer, 500 percent; apples, 142 percent; dehydrated vegetables, 59 percent; and canned vegetables, 42 percent. The increase in exports can be attributed to import licensing liberalization, sweeping import tariff reductions, and a favorable exchange rate (from March to June the peso did not depreciate against the dollar). The outlook for horticultural exports to Mexico continues to look favorable for the rest of 1988 and into 1989.

--The fungicide Captan is no longer permitted in Australia. The Australian Government has asked that commercial interests in the United States be advised that the use of the protectant-eradicant fungicide Captan is not permitted in Australia and that there is no tolerance for Captan residues on imported foodstuffs.

--U.S. imports of certain horticultural products from Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) beneficiary countries declined in the first half of 1988. About half of the previously dutiable products imported during the first 6 months of 1988 registered declines ranging from 6 to 62 percent compared to the same period in 1987. Imports for most of the same products during the same period a year earlier had increased from 23 to 151 percent over the first half of 1986. Fresh melons, orange juice concentrate, fresh cut roses, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, citrus fruit juices, chayotes, and pineapple juice concentrate were among the horticultural products showing declines during the first half of 1988. On the other hand, imports of fresh oranges, grapefruit, mangoes (summer), yucca, and shelled macadamia nuts, were among the products registering the most gains, ranging from 42 to 117 percent. Imports of previously non-dutiable products from CBI beneficiary countries continued to show less growth. Fresh cantaloupes, beer and ale, miniature carnations, fresh cut pompons, and fresh squash, were among the products that increased the most. Of the two categories, previously dutiable and non-dutiable, fresh strawberries, miniature carnations, beer and ale, mangoes (summer), oranges, pineapple, melons, and fresh cut roses were the products that increased the most from CBI beneficiary countries between 1984 and 1988.

Citrus and Products

--The Government of Japan announced on August 18 an additional import quota for 4,500 metric tons of orange juice concentrate (5:1 basis) for the 1988 Japanese Fiscal Year (JFY) (April 1988-March 1989). This brings the total allocation for JFY 1988 to 13,000 tons, including the 8,500-ton quota allocated in March this year.

In accordance with the recently-concluded U.S.-Japan beef and citrus agreement, the Japanese Government is committed to issue a total orange juice concentrate quota of 15,000 metric tons for JFY 1988. This means it must allocate an additional 2,000 ton quota before March 31, 1989. However, the Japanese juice industry generally feels the 2,000-ton quota will be too small to satisfy local needs based on the strong consumer demand for orange juice (including blended products of mikan and imported orange juice). Reportedly, the 8,500-ton quota allocated in March has already been utilized and it is likely that Japanese juice manufacturers will be asking for additional quota allocations in excess of the 15,000 tons before March of next year.

However, because of the large carry-over stocks of domestic mikan juice concentrate currently held by the industry, estimated by the trade at roughly 50,000 tons, the Japanese Government apparently is reluctant to issue additional import quotas at this time, preferring to wait until October. Many believe that blending of imported Valencia orange juice with domestic mikan juice (at least 30 percent Valencia), significantly improves the quality of the mikan juice and helps increase sales of the domestic product.

The agreement also calls for special access for single strength orange juice and orange juice mixtures. Before the implementation of this agreement, imports of these products were essentially prohibited. Japan is to set a quota for imports of these products for the remainder of JFY 1988 of 15,000 kiloliters (equivalent to approximately 3,200 tons at 58 degrees brix). According to the import guidelines published in Japan's Official Gazette, two-thirds of the import quota will be allocated to companies that have imported any type of juice during the past year. The remaining one-third is to be designated exclusively for newcomers. Two-thirds of the juice imports allocated to newcomers will be based on a first come first served basis with the balance held for companies that have imported products during the past year from chapters 1-4 of the Japanese tariff schedule--includes meat, fish, dairy products and live animals--with a total value of at least \$500,000.

For fresh oranges, the agreement specifies that Japan will increase its import quota by 22,000 tons annually over a three year period and that all quantitative restrictions will be removed effective April 1, 1991. Japan's import quota for oranges during JFY 1988 is expanded to 148,000 tons. Japan has set apart 10 percent of the 22,000 ton increase in this year's quota exclusively for newcomers. The minimum quantity available to a newcomer is 200 tons and the maximum is 220 tons. Only those companies that imported at least \$50,000 of fruit during the past year may qualify as a newcomer.

--Demand for imported orange juice in the Republic of Korea continues to strengthen despite Government-imposed restrictions. Korean imports of concentrated orange juice in 1987 reached a record 5,258 metric tons, double the size of imports a year earlier. Korean orange juice consumption is growing rapidly due to increased income levels, health concerns, and a preference for "natural" beverages. In order to protect its citrus producers, the Korean Government limited imports to processors of domestic citrus fruit and established a domestic juice use requirement of not less than 50 percent for orange juice in 1982. The domestic use requirement was raised to 60 percent in 1983 and to 70 percent in 1984. Domestic use consists of tangerine juice since Korea has little or no commercial production of oranges, lemons, or grapefruit.

UPDATE

The National Agricultural Cooperative Federation has administrative authority over orange juice imports which is exercised through the issuance of import recommendations to processors. In recent months, demand for citrus juice has exceeded supplies. During 1987, processors were permitted to import orange juice with quantities assessed against their 1988 quotas. Because of strong sales expansion this year, processors reportedly are requesting permission again to utilize the advance quota system, this time drawing against their 1989 quota allocations. More than half of this orange juice was supplied by the United States with the balance obtained from Brazil.

Imports of orange juice during January-March 1988 totaled 1,284 tons, up 55 percent from the same period in 1987. If quotas were lifted, Korean orange juice imports would increase dramatically despite a 50-percent import duty. Korea's 1988 import quota for concentrated orange juice initially was set at 6,400 tons but was raised to 7,000 tons following trade talks between the United States and Korea this past May. The Korean Government also agreed to set the 1989 import quota at 9,000 tons.

Imports of fresh oranges are prohibited except for small quantities which are allowed to be sold in designated tourist hotels. Imports of lemons and grapefruit have been increasing rapidly since they became freely importable in 1984 and 1985, respectively. Korean lemon imports in 1987 were 1,799 tons, up 35 percent from 1986. The import duty on lemons was reduced from 50 percent to 40 percent in July 1987. Imports of grapefruit jumped from 388 tons in 1986 to 1,174 tons in 1987. The import duty on grapefruit is 50 percent. Imported lemons and grapefruit mostly are consumed by higher income households and upscale restaurants. Imports of grapefruit juice and lemon juice were liberalized in July 1987. Imports of grapefruit juice are beginning to reach significant levels although lemon juice purchases still are very small largely due to lack of consumer awareness.

--Expansion of Brazil's orange crop is programmed for the State of Goias along with the construction of a juice processing plant. The plant named Centrosuco S.A. is expected to be operational in 1991, the same time that newly planted trees begin to yield fruit. Centrosuco, located near the town of Inhumas--about 130 miles southwest of the capital of Brasilia, will be the first juice plant in Goias. Centrosuco reportedly is providing tree seedlings to producers and has agreed to purchase the region's entire orange crop during the first six years of production. Growers will repay Centrosuco one box (40.8 kilograms) of oranges over a four-year period for each seedling received. Plans call for the planting of 3.5 million orange trees in the Inhumas region within the next two years. Approximately 400,000 trees already have been planted and an additional 1.6 million should be planted by the end of this year. Orange production is projected to reach 7 to 10 million boxes, with about 5 million being utilized for juice production and the balance going to the fresh market. Orange production during the current season in Sao Paulo, the most important orange-growing state in Brazil, is estimated at 230 million boxes. Close to 190 million boxes of Sao Paulo's orange crop are expected to be processed, yielding about 693,000 tons of 65 degree brix orange juice concentrate, 98 percent of the country's total orange juice output.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--Import liberalization in the Philippines in April has opened the door for fresh fruit imports. Since April imported fruit, particularly apples, has taken a prominent spot in local food markets and on many street corners in Manila. To date the source of most imported apples has New Zealand with lesser amounts being imported from the United States and Chile, often transshipped through Hong Kong. U.S. export data show April-June shipments to the Philippines of 1,073 metric tons of apples, 217 tons of oranges, and 50 tons of table grapes for a total value of \$893,000.

Liberalization has precipitated a lively public and private sector debate. Representatives of the local fruit industry and some Government officials are calling for added tariff protection and/or quantitative restrictions on imported fresh fruit to protect the local fruit industry. Fresh fruit imports are currently assessed the maximum 50-percent ad valorem rate in addition to a 10-percent cumulative value-added tax (VAT). At this time, quantitative restrictions or a return to import licensing is a possibility, but most Philippine Government officials appear to view this option negatively. The revised ceiling on tariffs being discussed by the Government is from 75 to 100 percent ad valorem, plus the 10-percent VAT.

--On August 6, 1988, the Government of Honduras officially announced its withdrawal from The Union Of Banana Exporting Countries (UPEB). The withdrawal will be effective 90 days after UPEB officials are notified in writing. Honduras, a member of UPEB since its creation in 1974, decided to withdraw from the banana exporting organization in order to save \$150,000 in scarce foreign exchange which had been paid annually for membership dues.

Dried Fruit and Treenuts

--Filbert production during 1988, in the four major producing countries, is forecast to be 541,330 metric tons (in-shell basis). This is 28 percent larger than the 1987 crop but 17,110 tons short of 1983's record production. However, due to large levels of beginning stocks total supply will be at an all time high of 632,691 tons. Exports are also expected to reach record levels during the 1988/89 marketing year. As with almonds, these large supplies will result in substantial ending stocks at the end of the 1988/89 marketing year, despite increased consumption worldwide.

Turkey's 1988 crop is forecast at 360,000 tons, the second largest crop in recent times. Exports are expected to be 250,000 tons during 1988/89 (September/August), up 19 percent from last year, but below record levels during the 1970's. Increased domestic consumption, mainly in the form of new confectionery products, and competition from Italian filberts and California almonds has reduced the role of exports in the utilization of Turkish filberts. Turkey still dominates world trade, accounting for 58 percent of all export sales during 1987/88. Turkey's major export markets are West Germany, the Soviet Union, Austria, and France.

UPDATE

Filbert grower prices in Turkey are supported by the Union of Filbert Marketing Cooperatives, which is supervised by the Government. In 1987 the small crop drove the market price well above the support price. This year the support price has been set at a much higher rate which will translate to a cost to exporters of approximately \$290-300 per 100 kilograms of shelled filberts, including shelling and handling at the August 1988 exchange rate of \$1 = 1,450 Turkish lira. In addition the exporter must pay an export tax of \$75 per 100 kilograms, the revenues from which go into a special "price support and stabilization fund."

Italy's forecast crop of 140,000 tons is 56 percent larger than the two preceding crops. Stocks are high, despite low production the past two years because of large imports during both seasons. The strong competition in both Italy and the rest of the European Community (EC) from Turkish filberts and U.S. almonds has kept filbert prices low on the Italian market. With large domestic supplies in 1988/89, filbert imports should be much lower, while exports are expected to be 75,000 tons.

In Spain filbert production is forecast at 25,000 tons, 22 percent below last year's output. Spain begins 1988/89 with large stocks of filberts due to poor export performance during the previous year. Trade sources project an increase in exports in 1988/89 mainly as a result of the projected decline in domestic prices which would permit Spain to compete with Turkey in key markets. Under Spain's accession to the EC in 1986, the tariff on Spanish filberts entering other EC countries is reduced 10 percent per year until it is eliminated in 1996. The current rate is 2.9 percent, with the next 10 percent reduction scheduled for January 1, 1989. The Government of Spain pays a subsidy of \$0.10 per in-shell kilogram and \$0.19 per shelled kilogram to exporters of filberts to non-EC countries. The government has earmarked approximately \$375,000 for this type of restitution in 1988.

Three year production, supply, and distribution tables for filberts are given in the statistical section.

Other Processed Fruits

--The Government of Japan announced on August 24 an additional import quota for 3,500 metric tons of grape juice concentrate (5:1 basis) for Japanese fiscal year 1988 (April 1988-March 1989). With the 2,500-ton quota allocated in May 1988, the total grape juice concentrate allocation for this fiscal year is now 6,000 tons, which is the level agreed upon under the recently concluded GATT-12 trade negotiations. Due to strong consumer demand for grape juice, it is anticipated that importers in Japan will urge the Government to issue additional allocations prior to March, 1989.

--Yugoslavia exports of frozen raspberries and raspberry pulp increased 65 percent between 1984 and 1987. In 1987, Yugoslavia exported 20,443 metric tons of frozen raspberries and 3,679 tons of raspberry pulp. West Germany, Austria, France, and the Netherlands accounted for 80 percent of all frozen shipments, while the Netherlands accounted for 55 percent of total pulp. Exports of frozen raspberries to the United States in 1987 were 1,161 tons, down from 2,102 tons in 1986.

Vegetables

--The 1988 Japanese onion crop is estimated to be down 10 percent from the previous year. As of August 10, 1988, production for the Japanese island of Hokkaido, however, is estimated at 493,800 metric tons by the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF). This represents a 2-percent increase from the previous season. Total planted area, at 9,980 hectares, was up 1 percent. Hokkaido onions are harvested during August and September and normally a large percentage of them are stored for marketing in the late fall and winter months. However, this season's onion crop in areas other than Hokkaido is estimated to be considerably lower than the average level of recent years. It is therefore anticipated that the shipping season for Hokkaido onions may be earlier than normal, thus opening a market for imported onions in the winter months. It should be noted that the typhoon season has just begun and the Hokkaido onion crop is still susceptible to weather damage.

JAPAN ONION PRODUCTION (1,000 Metric Tons)

Crop Year	Hokkaido 1/	Other Areas 2/	Total
1984	388.9	707.1	1,096.0
1985	480.3	845.7	1,326.0
1986	522.4	729.6	1,252.0
1987	482.0	812.0	1,294.0
1988 3/	493.8	666.3	1,160.1

1/ Harvested in fall. 2/ Harvested during spring and summer, primarily Osaka/Kobe area. 3/ Preliminary estimate by MAFF.
SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF)

JAPAN: ONION IMPORTS, JULY-JUNE MARKET YEARS (Metric Tons)

Origin	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
U.S.	59,077	13,478	14,081	22,528
Korea	0	0	1,601	367
Taiwan	17,082	6,952	11,177	8,535
Thailand	601	879	669	5,933
Australia	1,399	1,505	709	4,693
New Zealand	26,758	15,094	6,498	29,914
Others	4,843	1,840	6,461	3,728
Total	109,760	39,748	41,196	75,698

SOURCE: Japanese Customs Bureau, Ministry of Finance

UPDATE

--U.S. imports of tomato products decreased in the 1987/88 marketing year, reflecting a large U.S. harvest of 6.9 million metric tons and the existence of tight supplies worldwide. Paste imports, off 10 percent from last year, decreased from Turkey, Portugal, and Spain. Tomato sauce imports were down 32 percent, and whole peeled tomatoes remained at last year's levels. U.S. tomato paste exports increased 18 percent from 8,200 to 9,700 tons. The major increase in exports went to the Caribbean and the Pacific Rim.

--Italy's 1988 tomato production has been severely affected by inclement weather. Unusually high temperatures in June and July and untimely rainfall in both the northern and southern production regions have adversely affected the crop. In addition, this year's weather has encouraged the spread of viral diseases which are reducing yields further. Early season forecasts by tomato processors indicate processing tomato production is expected to be 2,150,000 tons, fully 1 million tons less than the previously published estimate (see July 1988, Horticultural Products Review, page 8) or 30 percent below last year's level.

Nursery Products

--Fresh cut flowers from Colombia and the Netherlands continues to hold the lion's share of the U.S. import market. The value of U.S. imports of cut flowers from Colombia and the Netherlands increased from \$133 million and \$55 million, respectively, in 1985 to \$143 million and \$63 million in 1987. In 1987, 59 percent of the value of all U.S. cut flower imports originated from Colombia, and 26 percent from the Netherlands. A breakdown of U.S. imports from Colombia and the Netherlands on selected cut flower varieties is shown in the following table (by volume and percent of volume for 1987).

U.S. IMPORTS OF CUT FLOWERS FROM COLOMBIA AND THE NETHERLANDS

FLOWERS	COLOMBIA				NETHERLANDS			
	1985	1986	1987		1985	1986	1987	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	% of:	1,000	1,000	1,000	% of
	STEMS	STEMS	STEMS	World:	STEMS	STEMS	STEMS	World:
Chrysanthemums	26,233	19,444	16,536	68:	11,661	34,290	--	--
Pompon Chrysan.	377,040	413,838	415,668	89:	--	--	--	--
Carnations, Standard	659,181	779,705	866,586	94:	12,344	7,606	--	--
Carnations, Miniature	49,968	101,292	138,924	63:	3,120	6,288	--	--
Alstroemeria	22,585	44,638	60,152	91:	8,957	11,518	5,354	8
Roses	125,677	160,491	199,604	76:	14,970	11,873	10,489	4
Lilies	1,871	3,445	2,721	8:	31,778	27,649	28,117	86
Gypsophila	7,294	11,998	16,716	61:	--	--	--	--
Freesia	1,339	668	609	2:	34,169	33,691	32,017	97
Iris	--	--	--	--:	29,679	25,758	25,943	98
Statice	13,671	24,174	27,369	50:	--	--	--	--
Tulips	--	--	--	--:	58,067	54,442	54,757	98
Gerbero	3,706	4,755	18,872	61:	12,633	10,201	8,423	27
Other Ornamentals	24,098	25,971	31,532	26:	39,549	33,622	37,480	31

Source: Ornamental Crops National Market Trends, Market News

NOTE: Indicates zero volume or not available.

--Japanese demand for imported cut flowers has expanded rapidly during the past two years due to improvements in the delivery system and the strengthening yen. In 1987, imports of cut flowers were valued \$57.7 million, compared to \$36.7 million in 1986. Thailand accounted for almost half of the total value with \$22.9 million; followed by the Netherlands, \$11.5 million; Taiwan, \$6.4 million; New Zealand, \$5.1 million; and the United States, \$3.7 million. Orchids, chrysanthemums, anthuriums, and carnations accounted for 90 percent of all cut flower imports in 1985, the last year for which these details are available.

Although not included in the cut flower category, ferns are worth mentioning because of the recent success U.S. exporters have had in Japan. The United States is the primary exporter of ferns to Japan, accounting for 99 percent of all exports in 1985. Because of their sturdy nature compared to cut flowers, ferns are not easily damaged by fumigation. Ferns have a 5-percent entry duty, compared to zero for cut flowers.

Japanese industry sources estimate that approximately 30 percent of all imported cut flower shipments are rejected by Plant Protection Officers and must undergo fumigation prior to clearing customs in Japan or be destroyed. Fumigation is done by private operators appointed by the Plant Quarantine authorities. According to a leading cut flower importer, the cost of fumigating a 500-pound shipment varies between \$180 and \$400. Flowers sustaining substantial damage due to fumigation are carnations, roses chrysanthemums, and gypsophilas; orchids sustain minor damage.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--French wine production in 1988 will decline 8 percent relative to 1987, to 64.8 million hectoliters (HL) according to preliminary estimates by the French Ministry of Agriculture. This drop is attributed mainly to rainy weather in the spring and summer of 1988. In some regions (Bordeaux, Champagne, Burgundy, and the Rhine Valley area) low temperatures in summer also hampered the formation of seeds. The volume of wine production expected for 1988 is 9 percent less than the average of the past 6 years. The biggest decline is predicted for wines destined for cognac production and ordinary table wines. The expected reduction in French wine production will probably have little impact on domestic wine consumption and exports because stocks of most wines (especially ordinary table wines) are abundant. However, the prices of some quality wines may increase. This could affect, to some extent, French wine exports to the United States for the rest of 1988 and into 1989.

FRENCH WINE PRODUCTION BY TYPE OF WINE (1,000 HL)

Type of wine	1987	1988	% Change
-Quality wine	20,782	20,351	-2.07
-Wines for cognac production	10,017	8,214	-18.00
-Ordinary table wine, grape juice and must	38,654	35,355	-8.53
-Other wine	1,041	848	-18.54
TOTAL	70,494	64,768	-8.12

SOURCE: French Ministry of Agriculture

--The 1988 Spanish wine vintage has been severely reduced by inclement weather. Rainy weather in early summer followed by high temperatures have brought about a severe mildew attack in vineyards, particularly those located in dry areas such as Castille-La Mancha, Castille-Leon, Madrid, Valencia, and Aragon. In addition to large wine grape losses, quality is also affected. However, important regions such as Rioja and Catalonia, as well as Andalusia and Extremadura, have reported minimal damage. About half of Spain's 1.6 million hectares of vineyard have been affected. The 1988 Spanish wine vintage is forecast at 22 million hectoliters, compared to nearly 40 million hectoliters in 1987.

--Multi-million-dollar compensation packages for the grape and wine industries have been announced by the Government of Canada and the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, respectively (see Horticultural Products Review, August 1988, page 11). Details of the Ontario plan, not yet released, are expected to include assistance for grape acreage removal, price support, quality enhancement, a surplus grape buyout this year, and market development. British Columbia's plan calls for price support and assistance for grape acreage removal. The need for the adjustment program is attributed to the recent GATT ruling that Canada end its discriminatory pricing and listing policies and the increased access for U.S. wines under the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement.

Ontario has 9,700 hectares of grapes accounting for 85 percent of the Canadian total. Early estimates point to a crop of nearly 82,000 metric tons in 1988, 15 percent above a year ago. Industry observers claim growers will be fortunate to find a market for two-thirds of the crop and at prices 20 to 30 percent below last year's level. It is estimated that one-third (3,240 hectares) of Ontario's acreage will be removed from production under the plan. British Columbia has 1,400 hectares of grapes on 210 farms. Production in 1987 was estimated at 14,751 tons.

WORLD CANNED MUSHROOM TRADE 1/

World exports of canned mushrooms in 1987 were lower, reflecting smaller Asian production because of unfavorable weather. A reduction in the number of processors in the Netherlands and lower French production and exports also contributed to the tight supply and high price situation for canned mushrooms. However, the smaller crops allowed processors to reduce their carryover stocks at favorable market prices. Shipments to the United States have also been adversely affected by currency exchange rates, as the weakened dollar has made imports more expensive. U.S. imports during the 1987/88 July-June marketing season were down sharply from year-earlier levels.

The European Community has set 1988 import quotas for canned mushrooms from non-members at 34,750 tons (20,850 tons drained-weight equivalent). The revised overall quota remains unchanged from last year, but individual country allocations have changed. These are as follows in drained-weight equivalents with 1987 allocations in (): China 18,474 tons (18,161); Taiwan 1,564 (1,577); South Korea 231 (291); Hong Kong 260 (260); and others 321 (561). West Germany remains the largest EC recipient of the import allocations with 19,705 tons drained weight-equivalent.

EC-12 imports of canned mushrooms from non-members in 1987 totaled 21,640 tons, compared with 16,873 tons in 1986. China was the largest supplier with 91 percent; West Germany was the largest recipient, taking nearly 95 percent of the 1987 total. Canadian imports fell 22 percent in 1987, while Japan's imports showed little change from a year earlier.

China's mushroom industry has been declining since the peak production levels of 1985, reflecting unfavorable growing conditions and low farm prices which have not kept pace with rising production costs. Mushrooms are grown in sheds without temperature controls, and are subject to changing weather conditions. Producers usually cultivate mushrooms as a sideline to supplement farm income. Only about 10 to 20 percent of China's canned mushroom output is destined for the domestic market, with the United States and West Germany being the largest recipients of the overseas shipments. With the current tight supply situation pushing prices higher, producers are planning higher production levels for the new crop, if weather conditions cooperate.

Usually, over two-thirds of China's canned mushroom exports to the United States are as stems and pieces, which are consumed by the pizza industry. Sales to the EC are generally in the form of sliced and whole mushrooms. Because of limited supplies this year, China has usually been making sales only to established customers, despite higher offers from other traders and users.

1/ Unless noted otherwise, all weights are metric, drained-weight basis. One metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds, or approximately 91.859 standard 24-lb cases of mushrooms, drained weight. A factor of 0.6 is used to convert net weights (mushrooms, plus liquid in which they are packed) to drained weight.

WORLD CANNED MUSHROOM TRADE, 1982-87
(Metric tons, drained weight equivalent)

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 ^{1/}
Exports:						
China, mainland ^{2/}	50,000	54,992	60,190	70,836	76,300	78,400
Taiwan ^{3/}	28,426	28,203	30,162	21,591	23,586	28,578
Hong Kong & Macao	13,000	12,000	14,000	15,000	20,000	11,000
Korea, Republic of	7,220	5,097	4,737	6,100	3,613	2,482
France ^{4/}	3,668	3,237	4,859	5,645	3,539	2,048
Netherlands ^{4/}	319	1,319	4,067	3,666	1,658	1,255
Spain ^{5/}	1,054	2,000	9,888	9,730	5,263	3,152
Others ^{2/}	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Total	104,687	107,848	128,903	134,568	136,959	130,915
Imports:						
United States	45,610	50,816	76,251	69,749	73,937	71,515
Germany, West ^{4/}	16,130	13,905	11,832	12,275	15,955	20,473
Canada	15,875	13,432	12,839	17,022	14,393	11,193
Japan	7,835	7,380	9,055	10,018	9,399	9,586
Sweden ^{6/}	7,592	5,880	6,969	6,861	7,638	6,879
Others ^{7/}	10,338	10,157	12,994	12,880	13,480	13,294
Total	103,380	101,570	129,940	128,805	134,802	132,940

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} USDA estimate based on imports in principal markets.

^{3/} December-November year. ^{4/} Excludes intra-EC-10 trade through 1985 and intra-EC-12 trade beginning 1986. ^{5/} Excludes intra-EC trade beginning 1986.

^{6/} A factor of 0.5 was used to convert gross weight data to drained weight.

^{7/} Others are estimated to equal 10 percent of world imports. Austria, Switzerland, and Australia appear to be the largest importers in this group.

Source: Official trade statistics and USDA estimates.

Taiwan's production of canned mushrooms during the 1987/88 December-November marketing year is estimated to be less than half of the previous year's output of 19,237 tons, continuing the decline in production which has been evident since the 1984/85 production of nearly 28,000 tons. Strong export demand, coupled with the small output, has virtually depleted Taiwan's carryover stocks.

Farmers have been reducing plantings and unusually warm temperatures have greatly reduced production this season. Although short-term international market conditions favor growers, the long-term outlook for Taiwan's canned mushroom exports remains bleak, reflecting stiff competition from other producing countries, who enjoy lower labor and material costs. Other adverse factors include EC import restrictions, as well as a strong currency exchange rate, which makes Taiwan's shipments more expensive. The number of canners in Taiwan has dropped from 36 in 1986/87 to only 27 this season and the number of contract farmers has been reduced by half since 1985.

Taiwan's canned mushroom exports in 1987 rose 21 percent over a year earlier and carryover stocks were cleared out at favorable market prices. Exports in 1988 are forecast at only about 10,000 tons. The United States was the largest market for Taiwan's 1987 exports, accounting for 21,820 tons, or three-quarters of the total. Most of the remainder went to the EC, Japan, and Sweden.

TAIWAN: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION FOR CANNED MUSHROOMS, 1983-88
(Metric tons, drained weight 1/)

Item <u>2/</u>	: 1983	: 1984	: 1985	: 1986	: 1987	: 1988 <u>3/</u>
Beginning stocks.....	8,883	5,889	1,028	7,342	10,474	1,127
Production.....	25,209	25,301	27,905	26,726	19,237	9,251
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	4	0
Total supply.....	34,092	31,190	28,933	34,068	29,715	10,378
Exports.....	28,203	30,162	21,591	23,586	28,578	10,182
Domestic consumption..	0	0	0	8	10	10
Ending stocks.....	5,889	1,028	7,342	10,474	1,127	186
Total distribution....	34,092	31,190	28,933	34,068	29,715	10,378

1/ One metric ton equals 91.859 24-lb drained weight cases. 2/ Agaricus bisporus mushrooms only. Year ending November 30. 3/ Forecast.

Source: USDA foreign service reports.

Korea's production of canned mushrooms in 1988 is expected to increase by over one-third, as farmers hope to capitalize on the shortage of exportable supplies from other Asian producing nations. Carryover stock levels have been virtually depleted, reflecting strong export demand. The number of canneries processing mushrooms in 1987 rose by one to a total of 12. Domestic consumption is expected to expand this year, bolstered by the increased tourist trade coming to the 1988 Summer Olympic Games.

Exports of canned mushrooms in 1987 fell sharply to only 2,482 tons, considerably less than the high 1985 level of 6,100 tons. The United States accounted for 88 percent of the 1987 exports, with most of the balance going to Norway, West Germany, Switzerland, and Finland.

MUSHROOM

REPUBLIC OF KOREA: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION FOR CANNED MUSHROOMS, 1983-88 (Metric tons, drained weight 1/)

Item	: 1983	: 1984	: 1985	: 1986	: 1987	: 1988 <u>2/</u>
Beginning stocks.....	959	566	2,211	1,362	420	91
Production.....	4,846	6,567	5,481	2,951	2,453	3,360
Imports.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total supply.....	5,805	7,133	7,692	4,313	2,873	3,451
Exports.....	5,097	4,737	6,100	3,613	2,482	2,900
Domestic consumption...	142	185	230	280	300	360
Ending stocks.....	566	2,211	1,362	420	91	191
Total distribution.....	5,805	7,133	7,692	4,313	2,873	3,451

1/ One metric tons equals 91.859 24-lb drained weight cases. 2/ Forecast.

Source: USDA foreign service reports.

United States imports of canned mushrooms during the July-June 1987/88 marketing year were off sharply, reflecting limited supplies from principal Asian producers. Shipments from Taiwan dropped 39 percent, and imports from China, Hong Kong, and Korea also were down significantly. However, imports from Spain, Indonesia, Mexico, and Japan were larger, as importers scrambled to locate alternate sources of supply. In recent years, imports have accounted for about two-thirds of U.S. apparent consumption of canned mushrooms.

UNITED STATES: SALES, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF CANNED MUSHROOMS

Marketing Year (July-June)	Sales of U.S. Product	Imports <u>1/</u>	Apparent Consumption	Market Share of Imports
	(1,000 metric tons, drained weight)			(Percent)
1979/80	43.3	50.2	93.5	54
1980/81	45.1	43.2	88.3	49
1981/82	41.8	43.0	84.8	51
1982/83	42.7	51.5	94.2	55
1983/84	38.5	68.8	107.3	64
1984/85	46.8	64.5	111.3	58
1985/86	40.1	73.4	113.5	65
1986/87	42.5	81.6	124.1	66

1/ Includes canned straw mushrooms.

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission and the Department of Commerce.

Stems and pieces continue to comprise the largest category of U.S. imports, accounting for about three-quarters of the total in 1987/88. Shipments in containers over 9 ounces include large drums of mushrooms in brine, which usually are destined to U.S. canneries for repacking, as well as large can sizes used by restaurants and institutions. Unit import values were up sharply from 1986/87, reflecting the tight supply situation.

UNITED STATES: PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION
OF MUSHROOMS

Marketing Year : (July-June)	Production :	Imports 1/			Apparent : Consumption:	Market Share : of Imports
		Canned:	Dried :	Total :		
		--1,000 metric tons, fresh weight equivalent--			--	--Percent--
1979/80.....	213.2	79.3	5.6	84.9	298.1	28
1980/81.....	213.0	67.0	6.2	73.2	286.2	26
1981/82.....	234.6	66.6	6.5	73.1	307.7	24
1982/83.....	222.6	79.8	6.3	86.1	308.7	28
1983/84.....	254.7	106.5	8.2	114.7	369.4	31
1984/85.....	270.2	99.9	10.4	110.3	380.5	29
1985/86.....	266.7	114.3	10.1	124.4	391.1	32
1986/87.....	278.7	127.6	10.5	138.1	416.8	33
1987/88.....	288.8	95.9	12.5	108.4	397.2	27

1/ Canned mushrooms include frozen mushrooms and straw mushrooms.

Note: Apparent consumption refers to production plus imports. Exports are negligible. Imports of canned and frozen mushrooms are converted to a fresh-weight equivalent on the basis of 1 ton of drained weight to 1.538 tons of fresh weight. Dried mushroom imports are converted on the basis of 1 ton of dried weight to 10 tons of fresh weight.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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MUSHROOM

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF CANNED MUSHROOMS ^{1/} (July-June)

Country of origin	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
-----Metric tons, drained weight-----					
Asia:					
China, mainland.....	20,229	17,539	19,864	29,981	26,076
Taiwan.....	25,052	24,926	23,063	28,916	17,765
Hong Kong.....	9,421	8,621	19,110	14,505	9,359
Indonesia.....	1	183	486	1,457	2,409
Japan.....	290	212	352	77	192
Korea, Republic of ..	4,747	4,583	4,071	2,778	1,878
Macao.....	807	390	1,116	247	0
Thailand.....	51	112	164	252	325
Others.....	27	17	28	185	96
Total.....	60,625	56,583	68,254	78,398	58,100
Western Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg...	357	274	58	54	15
France.....	722	439	140	103	108
West Germany.....	73	55	68	31	45
Italy.....	27	37	27	49	44
Netherlands.....	1,540	2,022	647	283	189
Spain.....	5,356	4,919	3,767	2,141	2,398
Switzerland.....	29	89	250	187	146
Others.....	42	31	11	20	0
Total.....	8,146	7,866	4,968	2,868	2,945
Other Countries:					
Canada.....	44	3	60	20	29
Mexico.....	2	14	21	26	270
Others.....	31	45	146	247	169
Total.....	77	62	227	293	468
Grand total.....	68,848	64,511	73,449	81,559	61,513

^{1/} Excludes frozen mushrooms. Includes canned straw mushrooms.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

UNITED STATES: QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE OF CANNED MUSHROOM IMPORTS,
BY CONTAINER SIZE AND STYLE, JULY-JUNE 1987/88
(Metric tons, drained weight)

Country of origin	Containers not over 9 ounces			Containers over 9 ounces			Straw	Total 1/
	Whole	Sliced	Other 2/	Whole	Sliced	Other 2/	mushrooms	
TSUSA NO.	(144.2027)	(144.2031)	(144.2037)	(144.2043)	(144.2047)	(144.2053)	(144.2009)	
Quantity:								
China, mainland.....	285	1,011	6,844	483	895	16,296	262	26,076
Taiwan.....	1,361	3,913	2,321	1,256	1,595	5,011	2,308	17,765
Hong Kong.....	62	283	484	229	616	7,642	43	9,359
Indonesia.....	115	627	1,134	28	0	281	223	2,409
Korea, Republic of	3	12	420	25	50	1,367	2	1,878
Spain.....	12	162	33	26	217	1,948	0	2,398
Thailand.....	18	24	15	32	0	13	223	325
Others.....	84	70	328	23	29	770	0	1,304
Total.....	1,940	6,102	11,579	2,102	3,402	33,328	3,061	61,513
(Total 1986/87).....	(3,016)	(8,428)	(16,362)	(2,991)	(5,538)	(42,084)	(3,140)	(81,559)
Unit value: (Dollars/kg)								
China, mainland.....	2.57	2.16	1.86	1.50	2.01	1.75	1.80	1.81
Taiwan.....	3.05	3.26	2.50	2.51	2.61	2.26	2.12	2.60
Hong Kong.....	1.99	2.29	1.99	1.93	2.03	2.17	1.37	2.14
Indonesia.....	3.00	2.62	1.83	2.03	0	1.61	2.40	2.12
Korea, Republic of.....	3.37	2.50	2.62	2.08	2.26	2.18	2.30	2.28
Spain.....	2.48	2.61	2.15	2.41	2.55	2.48	0	2.49
Thailand.....	1.23	2.11	1.93	2.18	0	1.15	1.54	1.63
Others.....	4.90	3.72	2.90	7.24	4.44	2.10	0	2.72
Total.....	3.00	2.95	2.05	2.25	2.36	1.99	2.06	2.16
(Total 1986/87).....	(2.61)	(2.72)	(1.84)	(2.00)	(1.64)	(1.35)	(1.84)	(1.70)

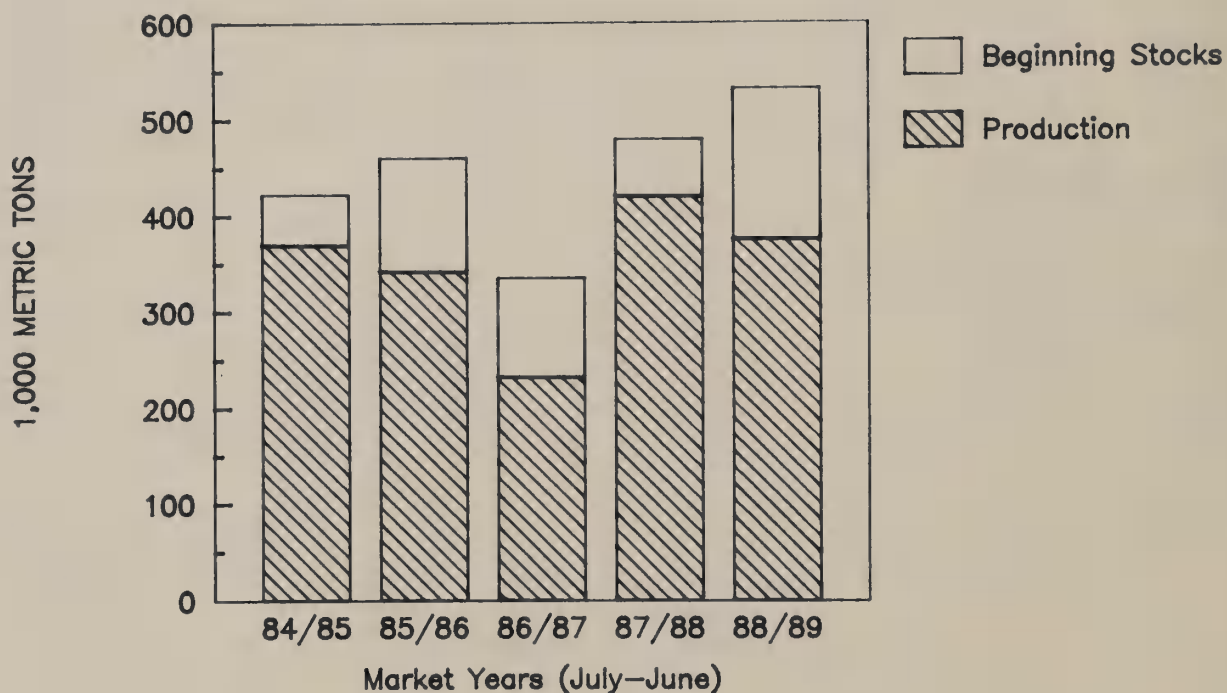
1/ Figures may not add to total due to rounding. 2/ Stems and pieces.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Almond Situation & Outlook

Almond production during 1988 in the eight major producing countries will be 375,380 metric tons, 11 percent below last year's record level. However, due to extremely large beginning stocks, total supplies for the 1988/89 marketing year will be at an all-time high of 533,000 tons, up 11 percent over the previous year's record. Production will be down in the two major producing countries, Spain and the United States, while both Greece and Italy will have much larger crops than in 1987. World exports during 1988/89 are also forecast to reach an all-time high of 207,000 tons with a pace set by record level shipments from the United States. Worldwide stocks at the end of the season should again be very large as consumption struggles to keep up with the ever growing supplies of almonds and other tree nuts, particularly filberts.

WORLD ALMOND SUPPLY

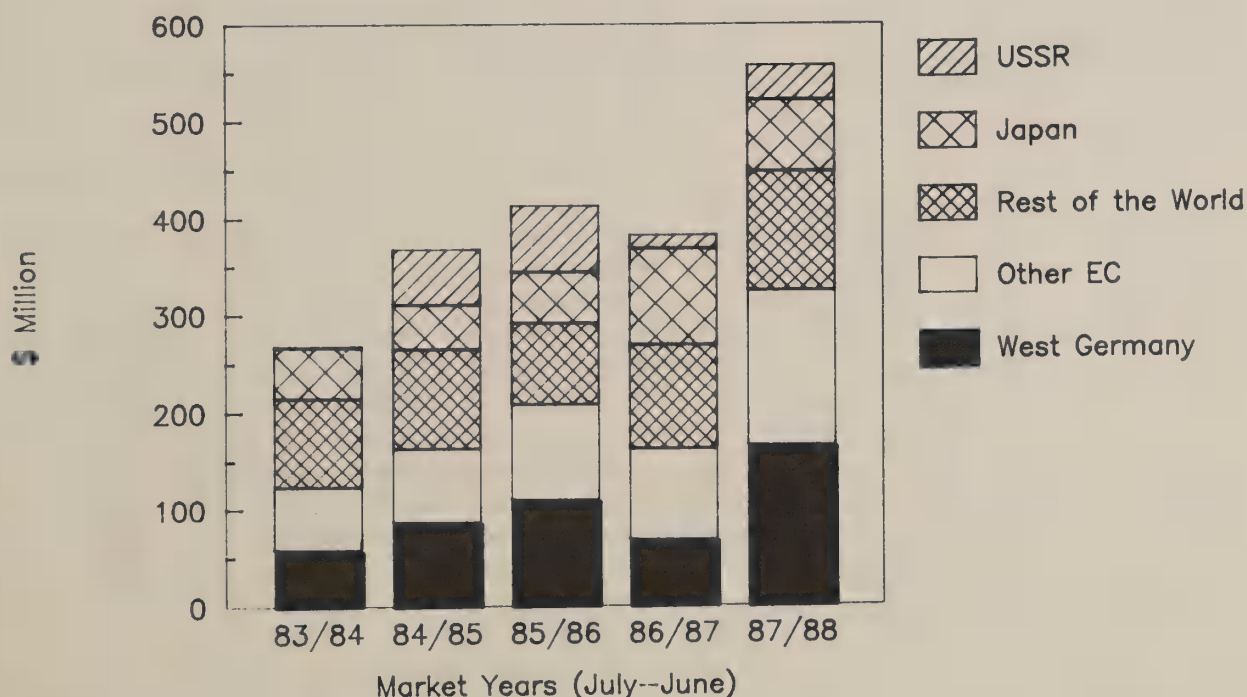


Almond production in the United States for 1988 is forecast at 263,080 tons, 12 percent below 1987's record but still the third largest U.S. crop ever. Due mainly to a market reserve of 18 percent established by the California Almond Board for the 1987 crop, beginning stocks on July 1, 1988, were more than 100,000 tons; total supplies available for 1988/89 (July/June) are thus 10 percent larger than last year's. The Board has established a market reserve for 1988/89 at 25 percent, or 63,141 tons. The Board will keep the reserve off the market until stocks are sufficiently drawn down. The 1987/88 reserve was held until August 1, 1988.

The United States accounted for 86 percent of worldwide almond exports in 1987/88. This percentage is forecast to decline to 81 percent in 1988/89, despite an expected 8 percent increase in U.S. exports. U.S. almond exports have benefited from the declining U.S. dollar in major markets, particularly West Germany and Japan, and from promotional funds provided through the Targeted Export Assistance (TEA) program administered by the Foreign Agriculture Service. California almond shippers received \$900,000 for 1986/87 and \$4.18 million for 1987/88 and are allocated \$6.5 million for 1988/89. The funds are part of the Export Incentive Program (EIP), a component of the TEA program which allows private shippers to use the money received for branded promotion. Thanks in large part to promotional activities carried out by these handlers, almond consumption in Japan has grown from almost nothing 20 years ago to a three-year average for 1985-87 of 18,330 tons, all of which were imported from the United States.

U.S. almond exports had a total value of \$558 million in 1987/88. West Germany, which took 30 percent of U.S. exports, was the largest export market. Other EC countries took another 29 percent of exports. The largest increase in the value of exports to a major destination was the 147-percent increase in exports to the Soviet Union, which totaled \$37 million in 1987/88. The Soviet Union is very price conscious, moving between almonds and filberts based on the price per kilogram differential. U.S. exports to the EC should remain strong this season, assisted in part by the forthcoming lowering of the tariff from 7 to 2 percent on the first 45,000 tons of non-EC almonds entering the Community. This reduction is part of the U.S.-EC Citrus Agreement.

U.S. ALMOND EXPORTS, BY DESTINATION



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

ALMOND

Spain's 1988 almond production is forecast at 40,000 tons, 38 percent below last year's large crop. Freezing temperatures during the bloom in February caused the sharp decline. Quality and kernel size are reported to be good due to abundant spring rains. Spanish almond exports during 1987/88 (September/August) were more than half normal levels, despite large supplies, because Spanish growers were reluctant to sell their almonds at relatively low world price levels. Due to large supplies in the United States during 1987/88, prices were well below the high levels of the previous year when supplies were very low. Because growers were holding back supplies, confectionery manufacturers and other processors in Spain imported approximately 6,500 tons of U.S. almonds during 1987/88.

Spain's main export markets are West Germany, France, and other countries in Europe. As part of Spain's accession to the EC in 1986 the tariff faced by Spanish almonds entering the EC is to be reduced 10 percent each year until 1996 when it will be removed. The current level is 4.9 percent with the next reduction set for January 1, 1989. However, in light of the fact that the tariff level for U.S. and other third country almonds will soon drop from 7 to 2 percent, Spain is pressuring the EC to immediately reduce the tariff on Spanish almonds to 1 percent. In early 1988 the EC authorized Spain to subsidize almond exports to non-EC countries, at the rate of \$0.13 per kilogram. Exporters in Spain claim, however, that this subsidy has not appreciably increased their exports.

At the end of July 1988, the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture developed an official standard contract for selling shelled almonds to the confectionery industry in Spain. The Government will establish a minimum price based on its calculation of the world price, which they claim is tantamount to the U.S. export price. The grower cooperatives will receive this world price plus 30.00 pesetas (about \$0.24) per kilogram because of the "higher quality of Spanish almonds." Since most growers do not have shelling facilities and the minimum shipment must be 10 tons, these contracts will be negotiated with the cooperatives. The confectionery industry will be able to obtain minimum interest rate loans from the Government to help finance the purchase of these almonds. There is still however, unrest amongst Spanish growers. They claim this scheme is insufficient since the confectionery industry only purchases 30 to 35 percent of their crop and that the shelling costs to them are too high.

As in Spain, the 1988 almond crop in Portugal will be well below normal due to cold, wet weather during the bloom in February. Production for 1988 is forecast at only 1,400 tons, 61 percent below 1987's good-sized crop. Carry-in stocks of 995 tons, well above average, as well as increased imports will augment supplies. These large beginning stocks are the result of the influx of lower priced almonds from Spain and the United States during 1988, the result of lifting import restrictions on almonds as part of Portugal's accession to the EC. As in Spain, Portuguese almond producers are having a difficult time adjusting to foreign competition in their domestic market. The insistence of local growers on prices above world levels led to high levels of unsold stocks, though domestic prices did fall during the season as imports increased. Fortunately, domestic consumption in Portugal, especially for the confectionery industry, continues to grow, thereby alleviating some of the supply side pressure on prices. Portugal continues to supply a small, high-priced market of confectionery manufacturers in northern Europe who prefer the higher oil content and sweeter taste of the Portuguese nuts. Exports in 1988/89 are expected to decline due to short supplies.

Greece is forecast to have a record almond crop of 22,000 tons in 1988, due to extremely favorable weather conditions during the bloom. This record crop follows on the heels of an exceptionally low, storm-damaged crop in 1987. Depending on the price offered by the Greek almond cooperatives, exports could be as high as 5,500 tons in 1988/89 (October/September). The majority of these shipments will be to other EC countries. The November 1987 Greek ban on almond imports, which halted imports for 1987/88 at 2,500 tons, of which the United States had supplied 2,200 tons, has been lifted. It is expected, however, that little or no imports will occur during 1988/89, as Greek supplies will be more than sufficient to meet domestic demands.

Italian almond production for 1988 is forecast at 18,000 tons, 50 percent larger than the weather-damaged crop in 1987. Output remains below the production achieved in the beginning of this decade, as total almond acreage in Italy continues to decline. Following 1987's disastrous crop, Italian almond imports rose to an all-time high of 9,000 tons for 1987/88 (September/August). The main suppliers were Spain and the United States.

Almond production in Turkey is forecast to be 13,000 tons in 1988, a 44 percent increase over the previous year's poor crop. Exports will be limited as domestic demand consumes the bulk of production. Domestic prices will remain above world levels due to this strong domestic demand and government restrictions on imports. Unlike filberts and pistachios, there is no Government support price policy for almonds in Turkey.

Due to hot, dry weather during the growing season, 1988 almond production in Tunisia is forecast at 12,500 tons, down 24 percent from the previous year's output. Domestic consumption will continue to account for the bulk of production, with exports of only 500 tons (mainly to France) expected for 1988/89. Almond production in Morocco will also be down as cold weather during the bloom affected the set. The 1988 crop is forecast at 5,400 tons, 880 tons below 1987 output. Short supplies will result in a reduction in exports, well below the 2,196 tons exported in 1986/87 (July/June).

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ALMONDS/FILBERTS

ALMONDS: PRODUCTION SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION
(METRIC TONS, SHELLED BASIS)

COUNTRY	MKTYR/1	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
GREECE	1986/87	253	14,800	400	15,453	3,000	12,100	353	15,453
	1987/88	353	8,500	2,500	11,353	500	8,040	2,813	11,353
	1988/89	2,813	22,000	0	24,813	5,500	13,800	5,513	24,813
ITALY	1986/87	3,000	17,000	6,700	26,700	6,323	16,877	3,500	26,700
	1987/88	3,500	12,000	9,000	24,500	3,000	17,500	4,000	24,500
	1988/89	4,000	18,000	4,000	26,000	5,000	18,000	3,000	26,000
MOROCCO	1986/87	250	7,052	0	7,302	2,196	4,506	600	7,302
	1987/88	600	6,280	0	6,880	1,350	4,700	830	6,880
	1988/89	830	5,400	0	6,230	1,000	4,600	630	6,230
PORTUGAL	1986/87	256	3,200	13	3,469	1,334	1,940	195	3,469
	1987/88	195	3,600	700	4,495	1,500	2,000	995	4,495
	1988/89	995	1,400	1,000	3,395	1,200	2,100	95	3,395
SPAIN	1986/87	19,490	50,000	255	69,745	30,500	25,000	14,245	69,745
	1987/88	14,245	65,000	6,500	85,745	18,000	27,000	40,745	85,745
	1988/89	40,745	40,000	3,000	83,745	25,000	27,000	31,745	83,745
TUNISIA	1986/87	2,800	15,000	174	17,974	2,756	13,718	1,500	17,974
	1987/88	1,500	16,429	0	17,929	821	15,608	1,500	17,929
	1988/89	1,500	12,500	100	14,100	500	12,400	1,200	14,100
TURKEY	1986/87	5,000	12,000	0	17,000	1,000	12,000	4,000	17,000
	1987/88	4,000	9,000	0	13,000	1,000	10,000	2,000	13,000
	1988/89	2,000	13,000	0	15,000	1,000	12,000	2,000	15,000
UNITED STATES/2	1986/87	72,354	113,400	847	186,601	82,385	68,374	35,842	186,601
	1987/88	35,842	299,370	288	335,500	155,718	75,323	104,459	335,500
	1988/89	104,459	263,080	300	367,839	167,831	83,399	116,609	367,839
TOTAL	1986/87	103,403	232,452	8,389	344,244	129,494	154,515	60,235	344,244
	1987/88	60,235	420,179	18,988	499,402	181,889	160,171	157,342	499,402
	1988/89	157,342	375,380	8,400	541,122	207,031	173,299	160,792	541,122

1/ Marketing Years are as follows: July-June United States, Morocco, Tunisia; September-August Spain, Italy, Turkey; October-September Greece; January-December Portugal. 2/ U.S. Export, stock and consumption data from the California Almond Board.

NOTE: U.S. Census Bureau export figures do not match PS&D tables, due to variations in actual dates of shipments.

FILBERTS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY ■ DISTRIBUTION
(METRIC TONS, INSHELL BASIS)

COUNTRY	MKTYR/1	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	END STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
ITALY	1986/87	10,000	90,000	14,659	114,659	53,881	49,778	11,000	114,659
	1987/88	11,000	90,000	20,000	121,000	55,000	52,000	14,000	121,000
	1988/89	14,000	140,000	8,000	162,000	75,000	57,000	30,000	162,000
SPAIN	1986/87	10,140	19,000	446	29,586	15,986	10,600	3,000	29,586
	1987/88	3,000	32,000	575	35,575	10,500	10,500	14,575	35,575
	1988/89	14,575	25,000	275	39,850	15,000	11,000	13,850	39,850
TURKEY	1986/87	65,000	300,000	0	365,000	241,000	74,000	50,000	365,000
	1987/88	50,000	280,000	0	330,000	210,000	75,000	45,000	330,000
	1988/89	45,000	360,000	0	405,000	250,000	80,000	75,000	405,000
UNITED STATES	1986/87	4,644	13,700	4,918	23,262	6,171	14,887	2,204	23,262
	1987/88	2,204	19,780	4,450	26,434	6,549	15,374	4,511	26,434
	1988/89	4,511	16,330	5,000	25,841	6,500	15,000	4,341	25,841
TOTALS	1986/87	89,784	422,700	20,023	532,507	317,038	149,265	66,204	532,507
	1987/88	66,204	421,780	25,025	513,009	282,049	152,874	78,086	513,009
	1988/89	78,086	541,330	13,275	632,691	346,500	163,000	123,191	632,691

1/ Marketing years are as follows: August-July United States; September-August Spain, Italy, Turkey.

NOTE: U.S. Census Bureau export figures do not match PS&D tables, due to variations in actual dates of shipments.

ALMONDS

ALMONDS, SHELLED: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
WORLD TOTAL.....	136,312	62,054	127,613	315,785	246,816	418,157
CANADA.....	2,581	4,646	2,688	5,374	10,778	8,937
EC-TWELVE.....	68,432	28,089	75,407	149,673	103,916	243,997
GERMANY, FED. REP.	37,843	13,648	40,581	81,743	47,503	127,863
FRANCE.....	9,987	5,147	10,094	20,649	19,854	33,341
UNITED KINGDOM....	7,998	4,151	7,253	20,225	17,126	25,918
NETHERLANDS.....	5,796	2,334	5,008	13,298	9,133	17,124
ITALY.....	1,169	488	3,611	2,547	1,972	11,509
SPAIN.....	1,012	111	3,198	1,545	270	10,134
DENMARK.....	1,948	796	2,137	4,523	3,172	6,501
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	2,654	1,352	1,987	5,111	4,648	6,332
GREECE.....	.	63	1,493	.	237	5,137
PORTUGAL.....	.	.	45	.	.	138
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	10,575	7,072	11,710	24,082	32,048	38,689
SWEDEN.....	3,996	3,039	4,187	9,168	13,371	13,633
SWITZERLAND.....	2,838	2,018	4,018	6,822	9,851	13,275
NORWAY.....	2,551	1,174	2,601	5,298	5,226	8,439
FINLAND.....	578	478	476	1,340	2,247	1,874
AUSTRIA.....	603	360	424	1,428	1,333	1,452
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	20,096	15,712	18,933	48,214	70,971	66,767
JAPAN.....	15,322	12,394	14,256	36,877	56,342	49,800
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	1,246	729	1,525	2,869	3,701	5,509
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	488	492	1,114	1,274	2,414	4,188
SINGAPORE.....	465	513	743	1,287	2,498	2,628
AUSTRALIA.....	2,129	1,156	714	4,803	4,034	2,502
NEW ZEALAND.....	195	127	234	366	687	890
HONG KONG.....	93	186	205	267	678	771
MALAYSIA.....	107	82	92	295	435	342
INDONESIA.....	16	15	15	50	88	65
OTHER PACIFIC IS..	21	9	11	75	40	49
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	5,333	1,848	5,117	13,063	9,645	16,840
ISRAEL.....	1,034	281	1,385	2,239	1,312	4,691
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	1,129	542	1,225	2,734	3,029	4,221
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1,025	353	735	2,536	1,962	2,539
JORDAN.....	123	88	404	304	406	1,247
KUWAIT.....	383	263	475	1,032	1,613	1,101
LEBANON.....	617	73	213	1,570	291	721
TURKEY.....	348	.	207	966	.	668
SYRIA.....	122	.	131	318	.	474
EGYPT.....	88	.	97	226	.	367
CYPRUS.....	187	186	94	443	829	297
BAHRAIN.....	100	15	58	267	65	215
QATAR.....	7	.	47	16	.	155
IRAQ.....	108	.	31	257	.	92
OMAN.....	62	46	15	156	139	52
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	1,398	558	1,097	2,948	1,607	3,623
MEXICO.....	469	426	496	1,089	935	1,531
ARGENTINA.....	275	26	272	684	66	925
VENEZUELA.....	565	73	190	889	443	737
CHILE.....	.	.	95	.	.	277
URUGUAY.....	28	5	12	83	28	43
COSTA RICA.....	17	11	10	53	67	40
PANAMA.....	14	6	2	63	16	9
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	31	35	38	139	110	113
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	15	20	18	84	39	49
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	10	10	8	41	61	34
OTHER.....	27,866	4,094	12,622	72,292	17,740	39,192
USSR.....	26,671	3,499	11,817	69,585	14,789	36,517
REP SOUTH AFRICA..	312	468	294	823	2,259	1,174
INDIA.....	261	19	310	411	106	802
NEPAL.....	206	5	145	514	17	496
KENYA.....	.	.	30	.	.	110
GERMANY, DEM. REP.	369	40	20	851	200	64
CZECHOSLOVAKIA....	46	.	.	106	.	.
BANGLADESH.....	.	15	.	.	82	.
TOGO.....	.	39	.	.	248	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

ALMONDS

ALMONDS, PREPARED: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
WORLD TOTAL.....	33,223	26,256	33,066:	88,561	129,803	126,231
CANADA.....	838	1,349	1,055:	3,231	6,704	4,914
EC-TWELVE.....	22,245	12,968	20,711:	56,739	57,912	77,444
GERMANY, FED. REP.	10,540	4,821	10,092:	26,690	19,925	36,328
FRANCE.....	4,621	3,292	4,019:	11,690	15,185	15,729
UNITED KINGDOM....	3,165	3,394	3,103:	7,918	14,821	12,357
NETHERLANDS.....	1,886	864	1,811:	5,354	4,922	7,242
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	1,324	309	566:	3,252	1,675	2,155
ITALY.....	247	94	561:	605	299	1,730
GREECE.....	.	.	270:	.	.	923
SPAIN.....	308	15	134:	770	78	457
DENMARK.....	93	170	131:	277	981	447
PORTUGAL.....	.	.	19:	.	.	57
IRELAND.....	61	10	5:	182	27	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	2,237	2,527	2,499:	6,306	12,626	9,795
SWITZERLAND.....	1,339	1,143	1,575:	3,843	5,704	6,236
FINLAND.....	193	135	260:	575	669	1,100
NORWAY.....	368	332	221:	940	1,558	894
AUSTRIA.....	85	120	209:	248	736	851
SWEDEN.....	250	797	230:	694	3,958	686
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	6,873	8,610	7,127:	19,393	47,956	28,405
JAPAN.....	5,516	7,460	5,332:	15,424	42,487	21,697
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	507	277	590:	1,330	1,351	2,059
SINGAPORE.....	50	332	537:	186	1,824	1,950
AUSTRALIA.....	381	207	322:	1,130	709	1,131
HONG KONG.....	167	133	106:	478	550	555
NEW ZEALAND.....	81	68	66:	247	339	288
INDONESIA.....	11	2	45:	42	10	200
MALAYSIA.....	16	13	54:	32	68	197
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	127	111	47:	444	569	179
THAILAND.....	11	3	22:	48	22	114
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	550	705	1,327:	1,672	4,115	4,452
SAUDI ARABIA.....	336	363	522:	1,022	2,173	1,737
KUWAIT.....	75	80	247:	230	487	867
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	76	138	239:	208	796	767
ISRAEL.....	34	75	114:	114	398	393
JORDAN.....	.	.	95:	.	.	307
BAHRAIN.....	24	49	81:	79	261	275
OMAN.....	.	.	16:	.	.	54
LEBANON.....	6	.	14:	19	.	51
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	90	45	154:	256	230	537
BRAZIL.....	1	2	52:	6	10	167
CHILE.....	.	.	24:	.	.	95
PANAMA.....	11	3	17:	39	19	81
MEXICO.....	65	21	14:	183	97	45
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	9	11	35:	28	54	52
OTHER.....	380	41	158:	935	205	631
REP SOUTH AFRICA..	116	26	123:	340	126	515
INDIA.....	10	14	34:	44	70	112
GERMANY, DEM. REP.	250	.	..	536	.	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

EXCHANGE RATES

Weekly Exchange Rates For Selected Foreign Currencies September 16, 1988

(Foreign Currency Units Per U.S. Dollar)

Currencies	09/16/88 Current Rate	08/16/88 Month Ago Rate	09/87 Year Ago Avg.	09/86 Two Year Ago Avg.
Canadian Dollar	1.2230	1.2265	1.3153	1.3867
ECU 1/	0.9047	0.8956	0.8743	0.9663
British Pound	0.5961	0.5860	0.6077	0.6809
French Franc	6.3725	6.4675	6.0503	6.6794
West German Mark	1.8710	1.8860	1.8123	2.0405
Japanese Yen	134.1500	133.5500	143.2200	154.6300
South Korean Won	717.5000	723.3000	806.7670	879.5480
New Taiwan Dollar	28.8000	28.5800	30.0500	36.8970
Singapore Dollar	2.0437	2.0335	2.0912	2.1664
Hong Kong Dollar	7.8097	7.8030	7.8050	7.8105

1/ European Currency Unit. A weighted basket of the currencies of the 12 EC member states.

Exchange rates are spot as of 3 p.m. Eastern Time, Sept. 16, 1988
Source: FAS/TEID Exchange Rate Database and The Wall Street Journal.

Note: The fewer foreign currency units required to purchase one U.S. dollar, the more competitive U.S. export products are in foreign markets.

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY						COMMODITY					
REGION/COUNTRY						REGION/COUNTRY					
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)						(BEG. MKTG. YR.)					
		JULY	SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL			JULY	SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL
		1937	1938	PREVIOUS	CURRENT			1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT
					SEASON						SEASON
FRESH FRUIT						EC-TWELVE.....					
APPLES.....(JUL)						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
CANADA.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						JAPAN.....					
UNITED KINGDOM.....						HONG KONG.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
SWEDEN.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
FINLAND.....						OTHER.....					
NORWAY.....						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						CANADA.....					
CHINA (TAIWAN).....						EC-TWELVE.....					
HONG KONG.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
SAUDI ARABIA.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....						HONG KONG.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						JAPAN.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						SINGAPORE.....					
OTHER.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
CANADA.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						OTHER.....					
FRANCE.....						PEARS.....(JUL)					
UNITED KINGDOM.....						CANADA.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
JAPAN.....						SWEDEN.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						SAUDI ARABIA.....					
OTHER.....						UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....					
STRAWBERRIES.....(JAN)						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
CANADA.....						MEXICO.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						PANAMA.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						BRAZIL.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
JAPAN.....						PRUNES/PLUMS.....(JAN)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						CANADA.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
OTHER.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
CHERRIES,SW&TT(MAY)						HONG KONG.....					
CANADA.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
EC-TWELVE.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
UNITED KINGDOM.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
GERMANY, FED. REP.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						OTHER.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)					
JAPAN.....						CANADA.....					
HONG KONG.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						NETHERLANDS.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						GERMANY, FED. REP.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
OTHER.....						SWEDEN.....					
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)						FINLAND.....					
CANADA.....						AUSTRIA.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						SWITZERLAND.....					
FRANCE.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						JAPAN.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
JAPAN.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						OTHER.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						CANNED FRUIT					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						APRICOTS.....(JUN)					
OTHER.....						CANADA.....					
LEMONS.....(AUG)						EC-TWELVE.....					
CANADA.....						NETHERLANDS.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						FRANCE.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
JAPAN.....						JAPAN.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						HONG KONG.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						KOREA, REPUBLIC O.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
OTHER.....						SAUDI ARABIA.....					
LIMES.....(APR)						KUWAIT.....					
CANADA.....						QATAR.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
FRANCE.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						CHERRIES,MARAC(JUL)					
UNITED KINGDOM.....						CANADA.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
MALAYSIA.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
HONG KONG.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
JAPAN.....						HONG KONG.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
OTHER.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
ORANGES.....(NOV)						CHERRIES,SW&TT(JUL)					
CANADA.....						CANADA.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
FRANCE.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
UNITED KINGDOM.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						HONG KONG.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
MALAYSIA.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
HONG KONG.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
JAPAN.....						OTHER.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						CANADA.....					
OTHER.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
CANADA.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						JAPAN.....					
FRANCE.....						HONG KONG.....					
UNITED KINGDOM.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
JAPAN.....						OTHER.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						CANADA.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
OTHER.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
STRAWBERRIES.....(JAN)						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
CANADA.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
EC-TWELVE.....						HONG KONG.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
JAPAN.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						OTHER.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						PEARS.....(JUL)					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						CANADA.....					
OTHER.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
CHERRIES,SW&TT(MAY)						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
CANADA.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						JAPAN.....					
UNITED KINGDOM.....						HONG KONG.....					
GERMANY, FED. REP.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
JAPAN.....						OTHER.....					
HONG KONG.....						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						CANADA.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
OTHER.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
CANADA.....						HONG KONG.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
FRANCE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						OTHER.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						PEARS.....(JUL)					
JAPAN.....						CANADA.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
OTHER.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
LEMONS.....(AUG)						HONG KONG.....					
CANADA.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						OTHER.....					
JAPAN.....						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						CANADA.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
OTHER.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
CANADA.....						HONG KONG.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
FRANCE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						OTHER.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						PEARS.....(JUL)					
JAPAN.....						CANADA.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
OTHER.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
LEMONS.....(AUG)						HONG KONG.....					
CANADA.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						OTHER.....					
JAPAN.....						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						CANADA.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
OTHER.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
CANADA.....						HONG KONG.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
FRANCE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						OTHER.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						PEARS.....(JUL)					
JAPAN.....						CANADA.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
OTHER.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
LEMONS.....(AUG)						HONG KONG.....					
CANADA.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						OTHER.....					
JAPAN.....						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						CANADA.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
OTHER.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
CANADA.....						HONG KONG.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
FRANCE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						OTHER.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						PEARS.....(JUL)					
JAPAN.....						CANADA.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
OTHER.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
LEMONS.....(AUG)						HONG KONG.....					
CANADA.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						OTHER.....					
JAPAN.....						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						CANADA.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
OTHER.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
CANADA.....						HONG KONG.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
FRANCE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						OTHER.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						PEARS.....(JUL)					
JAPAN.....						CANADA.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
OTHER.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
LEMONS.....(AUG)						HONG KONG.....					
CANADA.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						OTHER.....					
JAPAN.....						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						CANADA.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
OTHER.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
CANADA.....						HONG KONG.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
FRANCE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						OTHER.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						PEARS.....(JUL)					
JAPAN.....						CANADA.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
OTHER.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
LEMONS.....(AUG)						HONG KONG.....					
CANADA.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						OTHER.....					
JAPAN.....						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						CANADA.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
OTHER.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
CANADA.....						HONG KONG.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
FRANCE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						OTHER.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						PEARS.....(JUL)					
JAPAN.....						CANADA.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
OTHER.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
LEMONS.....(AUG)						HONG KONG.....					
CANADA.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						OTHER.....					
JAPAN.....						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						CANADA.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
OTHER.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
CANADA.....						HONG KONG.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
FRANCE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						OTHER.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						PEARS.....(JUL)					
JAPAN.....						CANADA.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
OTHER.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
LEMONS.....(AUG)						HONG KONG.....					
CANADA.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						OTHER.....					
JAPAN.....						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						CANADA.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
OTHER.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
CANADA.....						HONG KONG.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
FRANCE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						OTHER.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						PEARS.....(JUL)					
JAPAN.....						CANADA.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
OTHER.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
LEMONS.....(AUG)						HONG KONG.....					
CANADA.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						OTHER.....					
JAPAN.....						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						CANADA.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
OTHER.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
CANADA.....						HONG KONG.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
FRANCE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						OTHER.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						PEARS.....(JUL)					
JAPAN.....						CANADA.....					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
OTHER.....						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
LEMONS.....(AUG)						HONG KONG.....					
CANADA.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB.....					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....						OTHER.....					
JAPAN.....						GRAPES.....(JUN)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....						CANADA.....					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....						EC-TWELVE.....					
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....						OTHER WEST EUROPE.....					
OTHER.....						EAST ASIA & PACIF.....					
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)						CHINA (TAIWAN)....					
CANADA.....						HONG KONG.....					
EC-TWELVE.....						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....					
FRANCE.....						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....					
NETHERLANDS.....						BERMUDA &					

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY				COMMODITY				REGION/COUNTRY			
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	
CHERRIES, SW& (CONT)						ITALY.....	41	162	7,097	8,283	7,097	
CANADA.....	36	120	36	120	1,833	UNITED KINGDOM...	169	333	3,243	3,267	3,243	
EC-TWELVE.....	123	43	123	43	1,615	NETHERLANDS.....	83	32	2,821	1,304	2,821	
GERMANY, FED. REP	"	2	"	2	684	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	588	590	7,626	8,057	7,626	
NETHERLANDS.....	71	"	71	"	524	SWEDEN.....	212	242	2,963	3,485	2,963	
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	52	30	52	30	278	FINLAND.....	159	243	2,209	2,280	2,209	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	37	"	37	"	101	NORWAY.....	70	69	1,492	1,434	1,492	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	120	179	120	179	1,766	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	685	1,024	12,424	14,316	12,424	
JAPAN.....	22	111	22	111	628	JAPAN.....	565	644	9,120	9,925	9,120	
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	32	10	32	10	620	MID. EAST & N. AFR	75	67	1,326	1,842	1,326	
SINGAPORE.....	49	44	49	44	367	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	42	119	2,061	2,802	2,061	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	"	"	"	"	83	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	12	312	374	312	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	"	"	"	"	20	OTHER.....	"	"	14	15	14	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	"	0	"	0	5							
PEACHES.....(JUN)	366	535	1,844	1,574	18,622	FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS)						
CANADA.....	112	166	300	376	2,313	(FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)						
EC-TWELVE.....	3	2	"	170	265	GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	196	214	1,555	1,655	2,009	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	61	43	73	116	397	CANADA.....	4	12	47	50	71	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	149	261	1,315	786	14,418	EC-TWELVE.....	61	34	522	704	622	
JAPAN.....	29	82	919	183	9,899	FRANCE.....	40	20	303	495	403	
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	44	110	222	397	2,866	GERMANY, FED. REP	"	"	155	"	155	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	6	24	17	352	ITALY.....	21	"	53	191	63	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	14	57	86	102	731	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	"	1	11	25	12	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	12	2	38	7	146	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	94	151	557	704	790	
PEARLS.....(JUN)	37	17	90	163	1,018	JAPAN.....	83	74	464	355	629	
CANADA.....	"	"	3	16	155	HONG KONG.....	7	14	46	101	81	
EC-TWELVE.....	4	"	5	46	48	MID. EAST & N. AFR	30	12	376	129	457	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	"	3	14	26	132	SAUDI ARABIA.....	17	5	172	50	209	
NORWAY.....	"	"	14	23	101	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	5	4	82	54	114	
SWEDEN.....	"	"	"	"	31	OMAN.....	"	"	76	6	78	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	28	10	52	60	409	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	"	2	"	19	"	
JAPAN.....	"	1	9	3	206	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	7	2	42	24	57	
SINGAPORE.....	2	"	17	10	51	ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	354	696	3,304	5,483	4,405	
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	2	"	2	"	41	CANADA.....	49	36	579	128	618	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	5	5	11	171	EC-TWELVE.....	143	61	1,130	1,798	1,424	
SAUDI ARABIA.....	3	2	5	3	78	FRANCE.....	141	61	1,074	1,632	1,332	
KUWAIT.....	"	3	"	3	40	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	69	8	119	11	
EGYPT.....	"	"	"	"	34	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	60	379	347	2,371	634	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	"	"	6	"	53	JAPAN.....	24	201	124	1,063	200	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	"	5	5	50	HONG KONG.....	4	40	68	509	157	
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	526	916	3,807	5,774	7,234	SINGAPORE.....	13	18	57	249	110	
CANADA.....	378	263	2,525	2,916	4,662	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	18	5	45	96	83	
EC-TWELVE.....	63	407	526	1,314	1,350	MID. EAST & N. AFR	62	54	993	554	1,330	
GERMANY, FED. REP	52	154	159	534	478	SAUDI ARABIA.....	32	6	363	112	503	
NETHERLANDS.....	15	94	297	502	478	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	6	32	300	221	370	
UNITED KINGDOM...	"	22	30	54	154	OMAN.....	4	"	155	59	200	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	107	250	454	532	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	10	3	14	17	23	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	59	103	308	461	394	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	29	89	203	474	332	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	27	22	56	25	OTHER.....	"	5	30	22	32	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	"	51	13	100	GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	282	551	2,213	3,352	2,845	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	"	9	61	59	106	CANADA.....	66	38	417	377	557	
OTHER.....	"	"	64	"	64	EC-TWELVE.....	10	141	221	684	281	
MIXED FRUIT....(JUN)	1,401	1,209	2,941	2,660	24,531	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	7	36	134	44	
CANADA.....	673	196	1,316	508	6,591	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	195	209	1,484	1,817	1,907	
EC-TWELVE.....	14	5	16	39	415	JAPAN.....	193	170	1,459	1,691	1,876	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	57	22	103	86	969	MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	156	39	333	39	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	517	748	1,059	1,546	13,201	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	"	14	2	14	
JAPAN.....	160	273	429	632	5,285	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	"	"	2	1	3	
HONG KONG.....	152	314	259	430	3,416	ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	1,062	1,670	8,810	9,757	12,111	
SINGAPORE.....	31	33	92	147	1,784	CANADA.....	478	421	3,735	3,363	5,250	
PHILIPPINES.....	30	31	52	72	1,470	EC-TWELVE.....	222	694	2,347	3,099	3,116	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	40	81	133	103	1,079	GERMANY, FED. REP	103	393	873	732	1,146	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	64	113	210	293	1,552	NETHERLANDS.....	6	147	788	1,303	834	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	32	43	104	85	724	UNITED KINGDOM...	70	42	390	603	616	
OTHER.....	"	1	"	1	"	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	101	99	777	771	1,141	
DRIED FRUIT						EAST ASIA & PACIF.	174	236	1,307	1,938	1,805	
RAISINS.....(AUG)	8,056	7,724	80,516	97,446	80,516	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	61	56	377	347	533	
CANADA.....	319	512	3,105	4,311	3,105	HONG KONG.....	27	32	264	331	396	
EC-TWELVE.....	4,040	3,281	34,309	43,896	34,309	NEW ZEALAND.....	15	8	216	54	294	
UNITED KINGDOM...	2,013	1,965	14,590	20,237	14,590	JAPAN.....	29	121	238	725	289	
GERMANY, FED. REP	928	642	7,696	9,909	7,696	MID. EAST & N. AFR	28	183	297	394	323	
DENMARK.....	530	401	5,494	6,843	5,494	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	54	30	274	133	361	
NETHERLANDS.....	174	133	3,740	4,627	3,740	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	7	69	59	110	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,004	1,058	10,131	9,956	10,131	OTHER.....	"	"	5	1	5	
SWEDEN.....	442	413	4,831	4,749	4,831	GRPFRT, CNF....(DEC)	115	244	1,195	1,609	1,867	
NORWAY.....	190	353	2,273	2,182	2,273	CANADA.....	29	74	630	321	1,119	
FINLAND.....	262	214	2,263	2,324	2,263	EC-TWELVE.....	"	73	89	322	140	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,587	2,730	29,254	35,060	29,254	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	"	"	177	21	188	
JAPAN.....	2,038	2,103	19,249	24,305	19,249	SWITZERLAND.....	"	"	173	17	184	
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	127	107	3,120	2,765	3,120	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	83	95	253	825	355	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	49	1,068	2,329	1,068	JAPAN.....	50	95	114	799	172	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	51	74	2,171	1,501	2,171	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	33	"	79	19	116	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	36	21	478	371	478	HONG KONG.....	"	"	55	7	61	
OTHER.....	"	"	"	20	"	MID. EAST & N. AFR	"	"	"	101	"	
PRUNES.....(AUG)	2,339	3,201	54,427	59,027	54,427	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	3	46	19	65	
CANADA.....	229	197	3,136	3,261	3,136	ORANGE, CNF....(DEC)	533	457	2,576	2,731	3,708	
EC-TWELVE.....	1,216	1,192	27,527	28,362	27,527	CANADA.....	16	8	80	73	160	
GERMANY, FED. REP	527	399	7,506	9,652	7,506	EC-TWELVE.....	51	103	570	430	711	
						GERMANY, FED. REP	48	15	293	135	384	
						DENMARK.....	"	11	160	26	190	

U.S. EXPORTS

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COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	1987	1988	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	1987	1988	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL
(REG. MKTG. YR.)				PREVIOUS	CURRENT	(REG. MKTG. YR.)				PREVIOUS	CURRENT
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)						JAPAN.....		2,229	3,866	31,798	45,390
OTHER WEST EUROPE.						MID. EAST & N. AFR		40	15	493	603
SWITZERLAND.....						LAT. AMER., EX CARR		126	196	1,416	1,996
SWEDEN.....						BERMUDA & CARIBB..		14	128	758	1,003
NORWAY.....						OTHER.....				6	48
EAST ASIA & PACIF.		163	282	1,161	1,287	TOM., PST&PULP. (JUL)		341	438	341	438
MALAYSIA.....		10	2	319	161	CANADA.....		174	100	174	100
HONG KONG.....		46	93	280	311	EC-TWELVE.....		2	72	2	72
SINGAPORE.....		59	15	214	163	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		126	153	126	153
JAPAN.....		40	29	202	147	JAPAN.....		73	93	73	93
MID. EAST & N. AFR		281		281	499	FR PACIFIC ISLAND		7	23	7	23
SAUDI ARABIA.....		270		270	45	MID. EAST & N. AFR		5	1	5	1
LAT. AMER., EX CARR					36	LAT. AMER., EX CARR		21	56	21	56
BERMUDA & CARIBB..		22	29	161	132	BERMUDA & CARIBB..		13	55	13	55
OTHER.....				15	30	OTHER.....					
FRESH VEGETABLES						TOMATO, WHOLE. (JUL)		185	223	185	223
ASPARAGUS..... (OCT)		65	36	9,291	13,269	CANADA.....		103	122	103	122
CANADA.....		22		3,852	4,611	EC-TWELVE.....					
EC-TWELVE.....		18	10	1,004	1,791	OTHER WEST EUROPE.					
UNITED KINGDOM...		16	7	491	815	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		73	77	73	77
ITALY.....		2		491	840	JAPAN.....		52	16	52	16
OTHER WEST EUROPE.		1	3	377	747	CHINA (TAIWAN)...					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.		22	23	3,032	6,091	SINGAPORE.....		15	34	15	34
JAPAN.....		3		2,841	5,840	AUSTRALIA.....			20		20
MID. EAST & N. AFR				2	2	MID. EAST & N. AFR			12		12
LAT. AMER., EX CARR			1	1,020	24	LAT. AMER., EX CARR		6		6	
MEXICO.....			1	1,020	24	BERMUDA & CARIBB..		3		3	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..		2		2	2	NETHL. ANTILLES...		3		3	
OTHER.....				1	1	BERMUDA.....					
LETTUCE..... (OCT)		5,137	6,338	99,098	162,687	OTHER.....			12		12
CANADA.....		3,239	2,741	85,594	147,727	OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
EC-TWELVE.....		16	2	2,311	1,684	CORN, SWEET, FRZ (JUL)		2,521	3,581	2,521	3,581
OTHER WEST EUROPE.				75	191	CANADA.....		335	84	335	84
EAST ASIA & PACIF.		1,705	3,384	9,494	11,232	EC-TWELVE.....		52	371	52	371
HONG KONG.....		1,551	3,047	8,683	9,937	OTHER WEST EUROPE.		19		19	
MID. EAST & N. AFR		35		520	50	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		2,081	3,087	2,081	3,087
LAT. AMER., EX CARR		21	125	70	486	JAPAN.....		1,329	2,613	1,329	2,613
BERMUDA & CARIBB..		121	86	1,033	1,312	AUSTRALIA.....		175	334	175	334
OTHER.....					6	MID. EAST & N. AFR		30		30	
ONION..... (OCT)		6,517	4,477	66,786	75,932	LAT. AMER., EX CARR		5		5	
CANADA.....		5,452	2,462	50,478	36,546	BERMUDA & CARIBB..		5	24	5	24
EC-TWELVE.....			38	733	977	OTHER.....			15		15
OTHER WEST EUROPE.				150	924	FR. FRIES, FRZ. (JUL)		8,847	9,074	8,847	9,074
EAST ASIA & PACIF.		314	1,821	12,752	32,105	CANADA.....		94	17	94	17
CHINA (TAIWAN)...			798	4,283	7,327	EC-TWELVE.....			13		13
JAPAN.....		7	219	4,166	19,386	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		8,611	8,661	8,611	8,661
HONG KONG.....		57	317	2,633	3,707	JAPAN.....		7,461	7,426	7,461	7,426
MID. EAST & N. AFR		7		148	106	MID. EAST & N. AFR		123	241	123	241
LAT. AMER., EX CARR		472	79	1,873	4,048	LAT. AMER., EX CARR		2	3	2	3
BERMUDA & CARIBB..		272	77	601	1,181	BERMUDA & CARIBB..		16	122	16	122
OTHER.....				50	45	OTHER.....			17		17
POTATOES, TABL (OCT)		6,374	5,017	41,479	27,030	GARLIC, DRD/DEH (JAN)		341	291	1,775	2,285
CANADA.....		6,553	4,754	39,273	24,662	CANADA.....		72	58	697	702
EC-TWELVE.....				54		EC-TWELVE.....		174	59	520	747
OTHER WEST EUROPE.				14	19	UNITED KINGDOM...		46	32	205	367
EAST ASIA & PACIF.		9	20	281	497	GERMANY, FED. REP		73	17	177	255
MID. EAST & N. AFR				63		OTHER WEST EUROPE.		21	104	134	232
LAT. AMER., EX CARR		126	205	1,298	1,145	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		68	51	244	372
BERMUDA & CARIBB..		181	38	489	684	AUSTRALIA.....		39	36	138	280
OTHER.....				6	24	JAPAN.....		19	15	74	65
POTATOES, SEED (OCT)		166	9	5,544	3,782	OTHER PACIFIC IS.		9		9	20
CANADA.....		166	9	5,013	3,358	MID. EAST & N. AFR		4	15	28	53
EC-TWELVE.....					13	LAT. AMER., EX CARR			3	111	115
EAST ASIA & PACIF.				22	159	BERMUDA & CARIBB..		2		27	39
LAT. AMER., EX CARR				151	82	OTHER.....				13	26
BERMUDA & CARIBB..				358	165	ONIONS, DRD/DEH (JAN)		1,109	1,086	9,095	9,936
TOMATOES..... (OCT)		6,250	6,357	56,648	64,682	CANADA.....		119	79	1,170	1,020
CANADA.....		5,626	6,020	55,433	62,320	EC-TWELVE.....		489	320	4,090	4,459
EC-TWELVE.....				68	62	UNITED KINGDOM...		237	116	1,480	1,515
OTHER WEST EUROPE.					96	GERMANY, FED. REP		106	153	1,363	1,761
EAST ASIA & PACIF.		581	782	857	1,773	NETHERLANDS.....		102	29	446	358
LAT. AMER., EX CARR		16	19	47	174	OTHER WEST EUROPE.		176	169	1,232	1,218
BERMUDA & CARIBB..		22	31	189	241	SWITZERLAND.....		59	8	445	364
OTHER.....		4	4		17	SWEDEN.....		69	106	387	436
CANNED VEGETABLES						NORWAY.....		28	33	225	177
CORN..... (AUG)		4,764	8,553	82,982	109,237	FINLAND.....		20	22	169	234
CANADA.....		7	37	932	574	EAST ASIA & PACIF.		320	487	2,341	3,023
EC-TWELVE.....		1,085	2,045	29,052	33,705	JAPAN.....		171	210	1,438	2,110
GERMANY, FED. REP		506	666	13,645	15,446	AUSTRALIA.....		126	135	683	636
UNITED KINGDOM...		419	705	8,209	9,101	MID. EAST & N. AFR		1	1	16	42
FRANCE.....		57	341	4,287	5,015	LAT. AMER., EX CARR		2	10	136	70
OTHER WEST EUROPE.		392	542	8,425	7,903	BERMUDA & CARIBB..			13	69	81
SWITZERLAND.....		306	222	4,829	3,745	OTHER.....		1	6	41	22
SWEDEN.....		68	283	2,500	2,756	POTATO, FLAKES. (OCT)		1,539	3,009	16,698	19,601
NORWAY.....		13		906	828	CANADA.....		18	9	589	369
EAST ASIA & PACIF.		3,100	5,599	41,896	63,400	EC-TWELVE.....		165	424	2,158	3,269
						FRANCE.....			38	1,001	38
						NETHERLANDS.....		73	89	327	455

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY				COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY			
	1937	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT		1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT
POTATO, FLAKE (CONT)					EC-TWELVE	3,528	6,209	3,528	6,209
UNITED KINGDOM...	74	243	350	2,427	GERMANY, FED. REP	1,990	3,389	1,990	3,389
OTHER WEST EUROPE...	.	53	258	529	FRANCE	292	940	292	940
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,292	2,445	13,144	14,480	OTHER WEST EUROPE...	238	1,066	238	1,066
JAPAN	1,208	2,217	11,703	12,589	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	537	1,343	537	1,343
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	25	72	149	JAPAN	332	1,072	332	1,072
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	64	38	440	568	MID. EAST & N. AFR	182	186	182	186
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	.	15	19	20	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	29	32	29	32
OTHER	.	.	18	218	BERMUDA & CARIBB...	.	6	.	6
					OTHER	1,535	11	1,535	11
POTATO, DRD/DEH(OCT)	313	327	4,394	4,295	PECANS, SHLD... (OCT)	139	151	801	1,153
CANADA	218	252	3,477	2,987	CANADA	87	54	509	399
EC-TWELVE	11	22	175	78	EC-TWELVE	52	52	208	360
OTHER WEST EUROPE...	.	1	57	154	UNITED KINGDOM...	25	2	66	117
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	81	21	473	866	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	.	62	18
JAPAN	36	10	274	714	GERMANY, FED. REP	18	20	47	44
SINGAPORE	20	.	89	29	NETHERLANDS	2	30	19	157
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	5	111	75	OTHER WEST EUROPE...	.	.	37	85
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	3	59	79	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	10	24	114
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	.	4	40	27	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	4
OTHER	.	19	1	30	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	36	22	191
					BERMUDA & CARIBB...	.	.	1	1
TREE NUTS					WALNUTS, SHLD... (AUG)	243	416	8,876	8,876
ALMONDS, UNSHLD (JUL)	95	586	95	586	CANADA	23	81	851	1,223
CANADA	.	17	.	17	EC-TWELVE	134	124	4,099	3,212
EC-TWELVE	54	190	54	190	SPAIN	.	18	1,730	702
FRANCE	14	133	14	133	GERMANY, FED. REP	134	71	1,089	1,248
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	40	.	40	ITALY	.	.	850	128
NETHERLANDS	.	.	.	.	OTHER WEST EUROPE...	.	2	281	431
ITALY	30	.	30	.	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	70	141	3,082	2,447
GREECE	.	.	.	.	JAPAN	31	38	1,770	787
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	17	.	17	AUSTRALIA	28	32	875	874
OTHER WEST EUROPE...	.	.	.	.	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	11	64	327	635
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12	31	12	31	MID. EAST & N. AFR	14	68	352	772
JAPAN	2	31	2	31	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	145	140
MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	25	15	25	BERMUDA & CARIBB...	.	.	55	12
ISRAEL	.	.	.	.	OTHER	2	.	11	28
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	.	.	.	
JORDAN	5	.	5	.	PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP)	53	20	384	660
SAUDI ARABIA	11	.	11	.	CANADA	2	2	18	20
KUWAIT	.	25	.	25	EC-TWELVE	.	.	79	95
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	13	3	13	3	FRANCE	.	.	74	56
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	.	.	.	.	OTHER WEST EUROPE...	.	.	0	3
OTHER	.	319	.	319	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2	16	65	297
INDIA	.	319	.	319	JAPAN	.	.	18	147
					HONG KONG	.	.	20	37
PECANS, UNSHLD. (OCT)	113	20	439	726	AUSTRALIA	.	.	17	17
CANADA	.	.	137	133	SINGAPORE	.	5	7	10
EC-TWELVE	63	20	140	322	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	180
GERMANY, FED. REP	60	.	60	20	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	23	2	196	63
NETHERLANDS	3	20	18	75	MEXICO	23	2	187	59
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	23	44	BERMUDA & CARIBB...	.	.	0	2
ITALY	.	.	29	79	OTHER	26	.	26	2
OTHER WEST EUROPE...	45	.	68	43					
SWITZERLAND	45	.	62	41	ALMONDS, PREP... (JUL)	2,358	2,645	2,358	2,645
SWEDEN	.	.	6	.	CANADA	86	79	86	79
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	63	44	EC-TWELVE	1,839	1,912	1,839	1,912
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	15	GERMANY, FED. REP	964	1,024	964	1,024
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	30	167	FRANCE	438	119	438	119
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	.	.	.	2	UNITED KINGDOM...	175	458	175	458
OTHER	.	.	1	1	OTHER WEST EUROPE...	173	157	173	157
					EAST ASIA & PACIF.	248	464	248	464
WALNUTS, UNSHLD (AUG)	645	416	45,420	51,548	JAPAN	172	409	172	409
CANADA	112	44	2,137	1,924	MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	5	6	5
EC-TWELVE	11	24	33,450	41,483	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	3	14	3	14
GERMANY, FED. REP	11	24	11,618	10,272	BERMUDA & CARIBB...	0	.	0	35
SPAIN	.	.	8,909	13,870	OTHER	2	13	2	13
NETHERLANDS	.	.	6,267	9,317					
ITALY	.	.	4,441	5,362	HOPS				
OTHER WEST EUROPE...	.	.	1,573	1,122	HOPS..... (SEP)	187	215	1,776	2,891
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	24	73	1,680	2,793	CANADA	.	31	268	232
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	30	402	323	EC-TWELVE	6	.	11	78
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	498	245	6,106	3,845	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	29	.	354	250
MEXICO	498	245	4,295	3,516	JAPAN	.	.	307	207
BRAZIL	.	.	1,369	43	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	135	173	1,058	2,207
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	.	.	53	48	BRAZIL	115	171	531	2,038
OTHER	.	.	19	9	COLOMBIA	20	.	215	.
					ARGENTINA	.	.	137	32
PISTACH, UNSHLD (SEP)	206	125	1,654	1,794	MEXICO	.	.	136	44
CANADA	5	7	25	29	BERMUDA & CARIBB...	.	1	36	100
EC-TWELVE	7	30	191	396	OTHER	17	10	49	22
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	22	23	261					
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	75	54	HOPS EXTRACT... (SEP)	188	79	2,079	2,589
OTHER WEST EUROPE...	.	5	64	61	CANADA	6	5	63	86
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	194	83	1,234	1,215	EC-TWELVE	0	1	254	319
CHINA (MAINLAND)...	92	29	650	441	NETHERLANDS	0	.	112	141
HONG KONG	56	.	468	299	GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	82	67
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	15	53	UNITED KINGDOM...	.	1	30	42
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	.	17	13	IRELAND	.	.	27	55
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	.	.	37	1	OTHER WEST EUROPE...	0	.	15	3
OTHER	.	.	71	26	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	28	106	264
					MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	34	.	34
ALMONDS, SHLD... (JUL)	6,322	8,922	6,322	8,922	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	91	7	1,458	1,617
CANADA	273	69	273	69					

U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
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COMMODITY	JULY	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	JULY	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL
REGION/COUNTRY	1987	1988	SEASON	REGION/COUNTRY	1987	1988	SEASON
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS
HOPS EXTRACT (CONT)							
MEXICO.....	-	-	698	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	51	249	392
BRAZIL.....	54	7	235	JAPAN.....	42	241	258
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	3	22	HONG KONG.....	6	3	102
OTHER.....	93	2	161	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	3	261
				LAT. AMER., EX CARR	20	1	234
				MEXICO.....	20	1	234
				BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	2	4
				OTHER.....	-	31	45
WINE (1000 GALLONS)							
GRAPE WINES... (JAN)	956	1,226	5,818	PEPPERMINT OIL (NOV)	58	82	971
CANADA.....	243	229	1,718	CANADA.....	5	2	32
EC-TWELVE.....	319	584	1,577	EC-TWELVE.....	33	49	434
UNITED KINGDOM...	202	383	1,000	UNITED KINGDOM...	21	29	188
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	35	53	151	GERMANY, FED. REP	4	6	93
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	53	29	427	FRANCE.....	4	5	49
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	273	348	1,451	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	-	33
JAPAN.....	163	257	881	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	15	326
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	84	52	347	JAPAN.....	1	6	224
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	6	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	3	6	7
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	13	11	139	MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	-	113
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	53	80	464	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	10	13	41
OTHER.....	2	7	27	MEXICO.....	3	6	26
				VENEZUELA.....	2	4	17
				BRAZIL.....	0	-	3
				BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	-	1
				OTHER.....	2	4	23
ESSENTIAL OILS							
LEMON OIL.... (NOV)	62	26	374	SPEARMINT OIL (NOV)	25	22	273
CANADA.....	19	9	60	CANADA.....	1	3	14
EC-TWELVE.....	12	7	176	EC-TWELVE.....	9	2	152
UNITED KINGDOM...	9	6	75	UNITED KINGDOM...	2	2	50
FRANCE.....	1	-	79	FRANCE.....	1	3	42
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	-	7	ITALY.....	0	1	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13	5	104	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	6	54
JAPAN.....	3	1	81	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2	6	71
HONG KONG.....	8	0	13	JAPAN.....	1	4	32
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	5	HONG KONG.....	-	-	11
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	18	5	26	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	1	2	7
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	0	MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	-	2
OTHER.....	-	-	0	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	10	3	39
				MEXICO.....	8	2	29
				BRAZIL.....	-	-	3
				BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	0
				OTHER.....	2	1	10
ORANGE OIL.... (NOV)	152	300	1,106				
CANADA.....	2	22	41				
EC-TWELVE.....	79	24	295				
GERMANY, FED. REP	56	3	118				
NETHERLANDS.....	1	9	45				
UNITED KINGDOM...	16	3	48				
FRANCE.....	-	3	37				
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	83				

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY	JULY	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY/COUNTRY	JULY	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	SEASON
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS							
APPLES..... (JUL)	12,776	11,478	12,776	COSTA RICA.....	3,562	4,033	22,354
CANADA.....	1,950	3,852	1,950	HONDURAS.....	1,539	799	21,472
CHILE.....	276	-	276	DOMINICAN REPUB	1,297	2,313	7,269
NEW ZEALAND.....	4,666	3,204	4,666	KIWI FRUIT..... (OCT)	1,854	3,993	11,788
ARGENTINA.....	5,262	4,279	5,262	NEW ZEALAND.....	1,854	3,993	11,386
BANANAS..... (JAN)	221,288	232,653	1,768,066	CANNED FRUIT			
ECUADOR.....	47,479	65,080	464,243	APRICOTS..... (JUN)	165	158	411
HONDURAS.....	50,379	54,868	348,565	ISRAEL.....	-	-	7
COSTA RICA.....	45,739	46,178	344,819	SPAIN.....	74	153	233
COLOMBIA.....	27,692	21,359	284,053	MANDARINS..... (JAN)	5,303	3,238	33,502
RASPBERRIES..... (JAN)	9,317	7,910	11,548	SPAIN.....	2,211	1,735	18,411
CANADA.....	419	380	12,090	KOREA, REPUBLIC	1,555	662	6,747
STRAWBERRIES..... (JAN)	363	358	11,623	CHINA (MAINLAND)	696	599	3,239
MEXICO.....	35	93	5,083	JAPAN.....	768	228	3,668
BAHAMAS.....	-	-	1,470	OLIVES, TOTAL (NOV)	6,391	6,159	56,406
LEMONS..... (AUG)	1,066	935	9,749	SPAIN.....	5,759	5,666	50,945
BAHAMAS.....	-	-	4,605	-BRN,N GR/ RP (NOV)	414	259	3,293
SPAIN.....	537	715	3,466	SPAIN.....	222	156	1,566
CHILE.....	500	220	1,535	GREECE.....	176	103	1,617
LIMES..... (APR)	2,366	3,891	9,991	-BRN,GR,N RP (NOV)	381	253	4,758
MEXICO.....	2,284	3,877	9,305	SPAIN.....	290	235	3,579
TANG./MANDARIN (NOV)	93	-	13,158	MEXICO.....	-	-	80
MEXICO.....	-	-	7,106	GREECE.....	68	7	746
SPAIN.....	93	-	4,562	-BRN,RP,N GR (NOV)	117	59	560
ORANGES..... (NOV)	177	349	19,142	GREECE.....	75	57	449
MEXICO.....	-	-	9,916	SPAIN.....	34	1	60
ISRAEL.....	18	27	3,758	-BRN,RP/GRN. (NOV)	391	204	2,617
DOMINICAN REPUB	108	238	2,463	SPAIN.....	335	144	2,299
SPAIN.....	-	6	2,038	-PITTED/STUF (NOV)	4,900	5,129	43,706
GRAPES..... (JUN)	4,236	3,187	30,451	SPAIN.....	4,826	5,033	42,971
CHILE.....	16	20	37	-PRP/PRS NEC (NOV)	188	254	1,472
MEXICO.....	4,221	3,150	30,414	GREECE.....	104	112	781
MANGOES..... (JAN)	14,219	9,831	40,290	SPAIN.....	51	97	470
MEXICO.....	13,837	8,841	31,096	PEACHES, ALL (JUN)	1,545	1,523	2,946
HAITI.....	352	962	8,612	GREECE.....	177	160	602
CANTALOUPE..... (MAY)	54	633	43,822	CHILE.....	632	1,193	1,029
MEXICO.....	34	616	42,249	SPAIN.....	50	84	103
HONDURAS.....	-	16	83	AUSTRALIA.....	606	-	1,014
MELONS, OTHER (MAY)	350	254	12,511	PEARS..... (JUN)	102	50	173
MEXICO.....	350	228	10,438	SPAIN.....	-	-	-
PANAMA.....	-	-	711	CHILE.....	87	-	87
GUATEMALA.....	-	15	824	NEW ZEALAND.....	-	-	61
WATERMELONS..... (APR)	1,829	1,503	93,310	PINEAPPLES..... (JAN)	27,491	21,784	156,668
MEXICO.....	1,829	1,503	92,512	THAILAND.....	13,922	13,775	66,752
PEARS..... (JUL)	102	458	102	PHILIPPINES.....	8,838	5,892	69,187
CHILE.....	-	-	-	MIX,N TROPIC (JUN)	1,486	1,754	3,709
ARGENTINA.....	102	430	102	MEXICO.....	1,270	1,504	2,852
JAPAN.....	-	-	-				
PINEAPPLES..... (JAN)	6,546	7,370	53,937				

U.S. IMPORTS

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
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COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY 1987	1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY 1987	1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT						ASPARAGUS... (OCT)	960	1,203	11,533	13,116	13,442
APRICOTS... (JUL)	211	51	211	51	3,756	MEXICO.....	960	1,192	9,564	10,993	11,407
TURKEY.....	141	10	141	10	3,008	CANNED VEGETABLES					
DATES W/ PITS (SEP)	25	28	957	633	975	PIMIENTOS... (AUG)	555	597	9,462	8,314	9,462
IRAN.....	.	.	731	251	731	SPAIN.....	529	554	9,378	8,122	9,378
CHINA (MAINLAND)	3	7	135	162	150	TOMATO PASTE (JUL)	3,285	2,452	3,285	2,452	45,646
DATES, PITTED (SEP)	446	109	2,018	4,427	2,026	MEXICO.....	1,353	1,593	1,353	1,593	19,883
IRAN.....	.	.	719	724	719	PORTUGAL.....	298	136	298	136	4,640
TUNISIA.....	392	.	531	.	531	TOMATO SAUCE (JUL)	541	35	541	35	6,437
PAKISTAN.....	.	80	441	1,915	441	ITALY.....	124	17	124	17	2,372
DRIED FIGS... (SEP)	.	.	2,631	2,567	2,649	ISRAEL.....	312	.	312	.	2,258
GREECE.....	.	.	2,212	1,940	2,214	TOMATOES... (JUL)	5,222	2,843	5,222	2,843	78,619
TURKEY.....	.	.	316	393	333	ITALY.....	2,799	1,146	2,799	1,146	41,566
RAISINS/SULT (AUG)	14	166	5,584	8,053	5,584	SPAIN.....	1,988	647	1,988	647	20,346
MEXICO.....	14	.	5,140	7,251	5,140	ISRAEL.....	253	18	253	18	8,020
FIG PASTE... (SEP)	0	17	2,308	4,406	2,418	ARTICHOKE... (JAN)	3,807	3,584	11,774	10,525	18,918
SPAIN.....	.	17	1,173	2,891	1,173	SPAIN.....	3,789	3,531	11,676	10,375	18,677
TURKEY.....	.	.	644	1,461	754	ASPARAGUS... (APR)	119	149	1,855	665	3,008
GREECE.....	.	.	454	0	454	MEXICO.....	.	.	1,494	304	1,512
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)						CHINA (TAIWAN).....	53	77	102	100	600
APPLE/PEAR... (JUL)	3,200	2,298	3,200	2,298	24,536	MUSHROOMS... (JUL)	7,566	4,933	7,566	4,933	61,513
ARGENTINA.....	1,346	1,257	1,346	1,257	7,833	CHINA (MAINLAND)	3,017	3,047	3,017	3,047	26,076
GERMANY, FED. R	605	354	605	354	3,808	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	2,635	899	2,635	899	17,765
HUNGARY.....	33	12	33	12	2,597	HONG KONG.....	1,265	438	1,265	438	9,359
AUSTRIA.....	312	57	312	57	2,301	FROZEN VEGETABLES					
SPAIN.....	46	50	46	50	1,777	PEAS..... (SEP)	885	796	9,658	7,243	10,417
CHILE.....	246	234	246	234	1,546	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	249	111	4,609	2,556	4,961
FCOJ..... (DEC)	21,419	12,521	244,109	168,581	395,520	CANADA.....	620	670	4,229	3,890	4,633
BRAZIL.....	19,152	9,210	214,293	135,099	359,179	BROCCOLI... (SEP)	7,469	6,777	73,376	75,583	80,885
GRAPE, CONC. A (JAN)	1,892	3,758	8,592	17,861	20,078	MEXICO.....	6,804	6,541	63,494	64,146	68,946
ARGENTINA.....	617	2,762	3,273	11,014	9,874	GUATEMALA.....	552	215	8,798	10,266	10,806
BRAZIL.....	1,125	800	2,666	4,680	6,313	CAULIFLOWER. (SEP)	637	510	19,765	26,111	21,307
CANADA.....	.	47	2,450	1,243	3,037	MEXICO.....	658	510	18,539	25,127	19,936
PINEAP. N CO (JAN)	3,056	2,389	15,844	19,829	26,752	OKRA 3/..... (JUL)	1,407	832	1,407	832	7,469
PHILIPPINES.....	3,049	2,202	15,636	15,726	26,048	GUATEMALA.....	397	303	397	303	3,126
PINEAP. CONC (JAN)	5,845	3,916	33,576	34,024	47,092	EL SALVADOR.....	178	150	178	150	2,572
PHILIPPINES.....	1,850	1,174	14,991	15,287	20,814	DOMINICAN REPUB	816	270	816	270	1,713
THAILAND.....	2,721	2,532	13,028	14,701	16,699	POTATOES... (SEP)	2,508	3,275	29,975	44,674	33,145
FROZEN FRUIT						CANADA.....	2,508	3,268	29,532	44,192	32,683
BLUEBERRIES. (JAN)	190	73	2,779	1,985	7,345	DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
CANADA.....	190	59	2,275	1,836	6,841	MUSHROOMS... (JAN)	103	110	601	837	1,024
RASPBERRIES. (JAN)	51	2	2,361	890	2,838	JAPAN.....	38	47	168	282	305
YUGOSLAVIA.....	.	.	742	349	1,142	KOREA, REPUBLIC	28	7	115	116	250
NEW ZEALAND.....	.	.	927	76	927	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	14	12	98	129	138
CHILE.....	.	.	338	447	357	CHILE.....	.	6	85	46	113
STRAWBERRIES (DEC)	1,515	2,583	32,929	25,895	35,926	TREE NUTS					
MEXICO.....	1,115	2,206	27,787	22,039	30,260	COCONUT MEAT (JAN)	4,885	3,970	32,642	23,330	51,803
FRESH VEGETABLES						PHILIPPINES.....	4,060	3,459	25,832	20,807	42,345
BEANS 2/..... (OCT)	196	261	12,687	12,173	13,146	BRAZIL, UNSHL (AUG)	1,800	2,100	5,981	6,960	5,981
MEXICO.....	7	128	11,069	11,156	11,162	BRAZIL.....	1,800	2,088	5,857	6,522	5,857
CABBAGE..... (OCT)	798	1,226	8,787	10,277	10,511	PISTACH, UNSH (SEP)	43	32	663	1,388	890
CANADA.....	573	1,173	7,406	9,875	9,130	MEXICO.....	39	.	439	109	476
NETHERLANDS.....	225	.	1,172	.	1,172	HONG KONG.....	.	.	17	325	207
CARROTS 2/..... (OCT)	1,186	385	32,688	47,077	42,776	BRAZILS, SHLD (AUG)	540	169	4,739	3,255	4,739
CANADA.....	483	89	27,579	35,590	36,986	BRAZIL.....	353	91	3,176	1,391	3,176
CAULIFLOWER. (OCT)	586	321	5,231	6,028	6,447	PERU.....	75	47	952	459	952
MEXICO.....	.	.	3,450	4,928	3,450	CASHEW KRNLS (AUG)	4,106	3,131	47,203	38,042	47,203
CANADA.....	467	267	1,283	816	2,453	INDIA.....	2,114	914	27,426	15,547	27,426
CELERY..... (OCT)	637	386	7,439	10,378	11,360	BRAZIL.....	987	1,562	13,559	17,332	13,559
MEXICO.....	.	.	4,230	7,399	4,276	FILBERT, SHLD (AUG)	87	46	1,774	1,791	1,774
CANADA.....	177	84	601	1,057	3,800	TURKEY.....	60	45	1,257	1,446	1,257
GUATEMALA.....	459	302	2,490	1,884	3,161	HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
CUCUMBERS... (OCT)	746	1,841	189,319	212,301	190,983	HOPS..... (SEP)	.	.	6,243,556	.	6,243,556
MEXICO.....	184	1,299	182,116	203,046	183,098	GERMANY, FED. R	.	.	3,325,308	.	3,325,308
EGGPLANT... (OCT)	24	.	13,063	18,326	13,098	CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	.	.	2,299,688	.	2,299,688
MEXICO.....	.	.	12,928	18,022	12,955	GRAPE WINE					
GARLIC..... (OCT)	2,134	1,952	16,655	16,412	17,945	(1,000 LITERS)					
MEXICO.....	1,556	1,775	11,348	11,796	12,012	CHAMPAGNE... (JAN)	3,316	3,277	23,550	20,768	52,506
ARGENTINA.....	20	20	2,306	3,301	2,306	ITALY.....	1,326	936	9,911	7,309	20,887
LETTUCE..... (OCT)	1,362	609	5,840	17,036	6,504	FRANCE.....	927	1,100	6,946	6,017	15,719
MEXICO.....	.	2	4,081	15,737	4,081	SPAIN.....	941	1,186	5,704	6,412	13,538
CANADA.....	1,338	607	1,620	840	2,265	TABLE WINE... (JAN)	22,027	18,480	142,188	126,480	248,109
OKRA 2/..... (OCT)	8,923	4,921	17,269	15,567	24,094	ITALY.....	11,244	7,924	69,082	55,589	114,336
MEXICO.....	8,467	4,607	15,208	13,765	21,864	FRANCE.....	5,526	5,827	38,769	37,789	69,984
ONIONS, NEC. (OCT)	3,282	2,816	153,962	183,751	159,900	GERMANY, FED. R	2,043	1,760	14,711	12,478	26,584
MEXICO.....	3,061	2,386	133,544	159,186	136,123	FT WINE&VERM (JAN)	1,319	1,255	9,771	8,955	18,450
PEPPERS..... (OCT)	4,673	5,575	102,693	119,013	112,781	ITALY.....	886	733	5,305	4,872	9,276
MEXICO.....	3,337	4,553	93,341	110,449	101,371	SPAIN.....	251	221	3,056	2,477	6,058
POTATO, SEED. (OCT)	22	72	27,459	41,473	27,505	CUT FLOWERS					
CANADA.....	.	72	27,180	41,445	27,226	(1,000 UNITS)					
POTATO, TABLE (OCT)	2,022	3,879	173,579	154,594	182,522	ROSES..... (JAN)	17,192	19,383	168,420	200,424	266,921
CANADA.....	1,742	3,814	173,042	154,277	181,891	COLOMBIA.....	13,953	14,763	130,171	152,296	206,990
SQUASH..... (OCT)	862	684	67,546	60,588	68,784	CARNATIONS... (JAN)	.	.	345,404	.	345,404
MEXICO.....	723	660	65,974	58,201	66,939	COLOMBIA.....	.	.	330,511	.	330,511
TOMATOES... (OCT)	17,431	19,882	413,780	323,063	441,327						
MEXICO.....	16,865	17,180	404,049	316,048	430,982						

1/ UNITS OF MEASURE FOR JUICES: APPLE -- 1000 GAL 70/71 BRIX. FCOJ -- MT OF 65 BRIX PINEAPPLE CONC. -- MT OF 60 BRIX.
PINEAPPLE N CONC. -- 1,000 LITERS. 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED
BRN: BRINE N: NOT GR: GREEN RP: RIPE NEC: NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED CONC: CONCENTRATED FT: FORTIFIED VERM: VERMOUTH

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